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A HISTORY OF CAWTHORNE.



A
HISTORY
OF
CAWTHORNE:

BY

CHARLES T. PRATT, M.A.,

VICAR OF CAWTHORNE.



“There is not an edifice, a Church, or a Manor-house, a Cross, or
“a little fragment of ruin, that is not connected with some incident
“or some character that makes it an object of interest.”—*Hunter*.

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To
WALTER T. W. SPENCER-STANHOPE,
OF CANNON HALL,
ESQUIRE, M.A., J.P., D.L., &c., &c.,
AND
TO THE MEMORY OF HER
WHO WAS DEAREST TO HIM,
THIS HISTORY OF THEIR PARISH
IS DEDICATED
WITH A HAPPY AND GRATEFUL REMEMBRANCE
OF MANY YEARS OF KINDNESS TO
THE AUTHOR.

PREFACE.

THIS volume was originally intended to be merely a short history and description of the Parish Church in connection with its recent Restoration. It was afterwards thought best, however, to make it include those other branches of parochial history which more or less gather round the history of the Church.

It will be obvious to the reader that matters are frequently introduced into these pages which have no very immediate connection with Cawthorne or with Cawthorne more than any other Parish; that the pages are here and there loaded in an unusual manner with explanations; and also that some of the descriptions have been carried to great minuteness of detail, and matters mentioned which seem of very trivial importance.

This has not been done without a purpose. In the first place, it has been my wish to show in some measure how the chronicles of even a country Parish like our own interlace themselves with the most memorable events of our national life and history: how they bear traces of Saxon England's Conversion to Christianity, of the Norman Conquest and its Feudalism, of the Wars of the Roses, of the Dissolution of Religious Houses, of the Great Rebellion, and of other national crises.

The introduction of so many explanations of even familiar words and usages will shew that the author has not compiled his History for the learned antiquary or even the educated scholar, but rather for those who already feel some interest in Cawthorne, through residence, neighbourhood, or family connection, and who will feel an increased interest in its history from having the origin and meaning of familiar words and customs thus explained. The explanations are given in the text to avoid the distraction of foot-notes.

In defence of any wearisome minuteness, I would only give a remark of Pugin on Architecture: "Even the smallest details should have a meaning or serve a purpose." It is not without a meaning or purpose of some kind, that anything has been described at length or even mentioned at all in these pages. As for any lengthened descriptions in connection with the Church, the author fully agrees with one who has said, "If we place beautiful and costly ornaments and furniture in our Churches, the poorest person in the Parish should be taught the meaning of them."

The trivial and almost domestic details of Parish life are given under the impression that even such matters may not be altogether without interest to the Cawthorne people of the next century, if these pages should ever chance to fall into their hands.

It is obvious that a book written at intervals will shew signs of its fragmentary composition, nor can it be expected that it should be altogether free from errors or omissions. Some pains have been taken to make it as accurate as possible, and any omissions will, it is hoped, be gradually supplied by those who take an interest in the Parish. To encourage corrections and additions, several blank pages will be bound with each volume. It is suggested, that into these pages copies should be made of any inscriptions on family headstones; the dates of family Births, Baptisms, &c.; personal recollections of any who are mentioned in the History, or of any others in the Parish, which are for any reason worth preserving; curious or amusing anecdotes of persons and places; old traditions or customs which seem likely to die out; alterations which are from time to time made in things mentioned in the volume; photographs of, any home or birthplace. It has not been the intention of the author to make the History one of elaborate pedigrees or personal recollections, so much as merely a means of preserving ancient and modern records connected with the Parish, and making them more widely known among those who are likely to feel an interest in them.

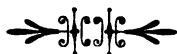
It was intended at one time that an Index should be added which would include every Place and Person mentioned. The introduction

of so many names has rendered it impossible within reasonable limits. The Headings of the several Chapters in the Table of Contents will, it is hoped, be found generally sufficient.

To those who have in any way assisted me I have the pleasant duty of thus publicly though generally expressing my best thanks.

The compilation of the following pages has been to me a source of increasing interest and pleasure, both in itself and in the historical and other researches into which it has led me : I can only hope that at least some small measure of the same kind of interest may be felt by some of its readers.

Cawthorne Vicarage : Oct., 1882.



The following are some of the Works and Authorities which have been made use of or consulted :

Monasticon Anglicanum per Rog. Dodsworth et Gulielm. Dugdale : 3 vols folio. London, 1655, 61, and 73.

Ditto : edition by Cayley, Ellis, and Bandinel : 6 vols folio : London, 1817-30.

Domesday Book.

Dom Boc. A Translation of the Record called Domesday as far as it relates to the County of York : by the Rev. W. Bawdwen : Doncaster, 1809.

South Yorkshire : History of the Deanery of Doncaster : Rev. Jos. Hunter. Vol. I, 1828 ; Vol. II., 1831. (Vol. II contains this neighbourhood.)

A Manual for the Genealogist and Topographer, by R. Sims, 2nd edition ; Smith, London, 1861.

Whitaker's History of Whalley : Vol. I, 4th edition, Routledge, London, 1872.

Blackstone's Commentaries on the Laws of England.

Dodsworth Manuscripts : Bodleian Library, Oxford.

Rawlinson do. : do. , do.

Collectio Rerum Ecclesiast. de Dioc. Eboracensi. New Edition : George Lawton : Rivingtons, 1842.

Ducatus Leodensis, Ralph Thoresby F.R.S. ; 2 edition, Notes by Whitaker. 1816.

Pedigrees of the County Families of Yorkshire : Vol I., West Riding ; by Joseph Foster : London, 1874.

Surtees Society : Kirkby's Inquest ; Inquisitions of Knight's Fees ; The Nomina Villarum for Yorkshire : Vol. 49. Glover's Visitation of Yorkshire, Vol. 63*. Yorkshire Diaries and Autobiographies, Vol. 65. And other Volumes.

Encyclopedia of Heraldry, (Burke.)

The Book of the Poll-Tax : West Riding. Yorkshire Archæol. Soc., 1882.

A List of Roman Catholics in the County of York in 1604. E. Peacock, F.S.A. : Hotten, 1872.

How to write the History of a Parish, J. C. Cox : Bemrose, 1879.

A Short History of the English People, J. R. Green ; Macmillan.

History of Barnsley : Rowland Jackson : Bell and Daldy, 1858.

History of Worsborough ; Joseph Wilkinson.

History of Pontefract ; B. Boothroyd : Pontefract, 1807.

History of Kirkburton, Henry J. Moorhouse : Huddersfield, 1861.

Walks about Wakefield and its Neighbourhood ; W. S. Banks : Longmans, 1871.

Monasticon Eboracense, John Burton : London, 1758.

Hallamshire, Rev. Dr. Gatty : Bell and Daldy, 1869.

Lives of the Saints, S. Baring-Gould : Hodges, 1874.

An Attempt towards recovering some account of the numbers and sufferings of the Clergy of the Church of England in the times of the Grand Rebellion ; Rev. James Walker : London, 1714.

Calendar of the Anglican Church : Parkers, 1851.

Glossary of Gothic Architecture ; J. H. Parker. Parkers.

Stones of the Temple, Walter Field, F.S.A. : Rivingtons, 1876.

The Early English Church, E. Churton ; Burns, 1840.

Conversion of the West : The English : Dr. Maclear : S.P.C.K.

Turning Points of English Church History, E. L. Cutts : S.P.C.K.

The Book of Church Law ; J. H. Blunt : Rivingtons.

Various Parochial and local notes and notices, *The Barnsley Chronicle*, and Mr. Wilkinson's "Worthies, Families, &c., &c."

It need hardly be stated that Hunter's South Yorkshire—the Deanery of Doncaster—has been the foundation of a very large part of the early history of these pages : no one could possibly write on any part of this neighbourhood without having to acknowledge his great obligations to that learned antiquary and topographer.

The following record was not known to me at the time when the chapter on the Endowments of the Church was written :

“To the Right Honourable the Commissioners for Compositions
“sitting at Goldsmith’s Hall :

“The Humble Petition of the Inhabitants and Parishioners of the
“Parish of Cawthorne in the County of York

“Humbly sheweth,

“That by order of the Hon. Committee of Plundered Ministers
“£50 per ann. was granted out of the Profites of the Improprate
“Rectory of Penistone to the Minister of Cawthorne aforesaid, the
“said Rectory lately belonging to the Earl of Arundell, but, the said
“Rectory out of which the same was to proceed being given by will
“for the mayntenance of a Free School and Hospitall at Sheffield,
“your Petitioners could never yet reape any benefitt by the said order,
“but the Premises are wholly employed accordinge to the direction
“of the said Will ;

“That Sir Thomas Smith Knt. has settled the Hospitall of St.
“Andrewes of Donwall Co. Chester, of the value of £110 per ann.
“for 3 lives, for the use of the ministers of such places as this hon.
“committee shall appoint ;

“That the Minister of Cawthorne hath already but £19 per ann.,
“the said Parish beinge very greate and consistinge of above 400
“communicants ;

“Your Petitioners humbly pray that you will be pleased as in
“cases of like nature to graunte unto the said Minister of Cawthorne
“£50 per ann. for an increase of mayntenance to be paid out of the
“Hospitall of St. Andrews above named : And your Petitioners,
“&c., &c.

“Granted, 5 Oct., 1648.”

Royalist Composition Papers : Vol. XII., 767.

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HISTORY OF CAWTHORNE.

CHAPTER I.

DERIVATION : EARLY HISTORY.

It is Hunter's remark, at the beginning of his notice of Cawthorne, that "various attempts have been made, but with little success, to "explain the origin of this name." It is given as "Caltorne" in the most ancient record in which the name is found, the Domesday Book.

Taking the last syllable of the word as it is spelt in later times, and understanding the word *thorne* to generally mean "marshy land," Hunter can see no connection, he says, between such a meaning and "the side of a dry eminence fronting the north," which is "the "situation of the vill of Cawthorne."

He mentions that "some one has said that *thorne* is an ancient "word answering to the Latin *castellum*," but he evidently looks upon this explanation unsupported by any evidence with great suspicion. He adds, "The same writer who makes *thorne* have "the meaning of *castellum* regards the *Cal* of its ancient form as a "contraction of the Anglo-Saxon *cald*."

It has been suggested to me by one of the greatest Anglo-Saxon authorities of the present day, that we may "conceivably" find the derivation of Cawthorne, through its earlier form of Caltorne, in *Calt*, representing the Anglo-Saxon *cald* (—cold), and —*orne*, a later spelling of *ern* (—house, or building).

The name of Caldern, Caltorne, Cawthorne, the vowel *a* having the same pronunciation in each word, would then be analogous to "Coldharbour," a later way of expressing the same idea of "a house wherein no man dwelt."

"Compounds of *--ern*," says this authority, "were liable to get 'spelt in time with *--orn* or *horn*. A palmary example is White-horn, in Galloway, of which name we have the best information. 'Beda tells us that it meant 'Candida Casa,' i.e., 'White House,' 'being made of *Hwit*—white, and *ern*—house."

It is not to be expected that any mention should be found of Cawthorne earlier than that of the Conqueror's great National Survey, which was commenced in 1085, and completed about 1086.

The country around Cawthorne at the time of the Norman Conquest would be for the most part covered with woods and thickets on the higher ground, and with marshes on the lower, while the hand of man was gradually extending the clearings round the site of our present neighbouring villages and hamlets, which are all of them mentioned in the Survey.

In making that Survey, the King's commissioners were directed to impanel a jury in each Hundred or Wapentake, who were to declare on oath the extent and nature of every estate within its boundary; the name of its owner; the nature of its tenure; the quantity of pasture, arable, and wood land; its value before the Conquest, in the time of Edward the Confessor; its value at that present time; and also what payments were due from it to the Crown.

The account of the Manor of Cawthorne would be given by the jury impanelled in the Wapentake of Staincross. The old Deira, the Latinized British "*Deur*," of the Kingdom of Northumbria, had by this time become the County of Yorkshire, with its three greater divisions of "*Trithings*," since corrupted into "*Ridings*," and with all its lesser divisions of "*Wapentakes*," so called most probably from the old custom of touching (*tac*—touch) arms or *weapons*, when the hundred or high constable of the district entered upon his office. The Stone Cross of the accustomed meeting-place—the *moot*—of this division, in or near the present village of Staincross, gave origin to its name, no doubt, as the "*Wapentake of Staincross*," as some Cross of St Oswald (642 A.D.) gave its name to the neighbouring "*Wapentake of Osgodcross*." Hunter remarks,

"By thus assembling at the Foot of the Cross, there was a tincture of religion diffused through the conduct of the civil affairs of the time."

The following is a full translation of the report on the Manor of Cawthorne, as given in the "*Dom Boc*," commonly called the Domesday Book, which is now preserved, since 1696, in the Chapter House, Westminster, having been formerly deposited in Winchester Cathedral :

"Staincross Wapentac.

"Manor. In Caltorne Alric had three carucates of land to be taxed, and there may be two ploughs there ("poss. ibi esse"). The same has it now of Ilbert : himself two ploughs there and four villanes with two ploughs. There is a Priest and a Church ("Ibi presbyter et ecclesia"). Wood pasture two miles long and two broad. The whole Manor three miles long and two broad. Value in King Edward's time, forty shillings ; now, twenty shillings.

"To this Manor belongs Silchestone (Silkstone), one carucate and a half ; Holant (High Hoyland), six oxgangs ; Clactone (Clayton West), six oxgangs. That is, three carucates of land to be taxed, and there may be two ploughs there."

The "carucate" of land here mentioned was probably no fixed number of acres, but variously estimated according to the quality of the land at from sixty to one hundred and twenty acres ; the "oxgang" or "bovate," being as much land as could be worked by one ox, was the eighth part of a "carucate ;" the "villanes," or villeins (from vill—a village). were an order of tenants holding under the lord, born upon and transferred with their lord's estate, and bound by their tenure to perform what were called villain services, ignoble in their nature and indeterminate in their degree. The mile of Domesday Book was about one and a half of our present miles : the shilling, it need hardly be said, many times the value of the shilling of the present day. A "manor" was so called *a manendo*, as being the usual residence of the owner.

William the Conqueror divided such parts of England as did not belong to the Church and were not reserved for himself into seven hundred baronies or great fiefs, which he bestowed upon his particular friends, and on those who had most assisted him in his work of conquest. These baronies were subdivided into upwards of sixty thousand knight's fees, which usually consisted of about two carucates of land, and which were held from the King's immediate tenants on specified conditions of homage, fealty, &c.

In the first year after the Conquest, the Manor of Cawthorne passed from the hands of the Saxon Ailric into those of the Norman Ilbert de Laci, who held a hundred and sixty-four manors in Yorkshire, Lincolnshire, and Nottinghamshire, and whose lands in Yorkshire alone fill no less than seven pages of the Domesday Book. His estates formed what was known in later times as the "Honour of Pontefract," and included about one hundred and fifty-six townships. There is what Hunter calls "a beautiful history" of this de Laci family in Dr. Whittaker's "History of Whalley:" and, in that marvellous monument of human industry, the Dodsworth manuscripts, in the Bodleian Library at Oxford, there is a history of this family's Religious Foundations, which Dodsworth, who died in 1654, has marked as having been given to him by a John Stanhope, Esq. "*Historia Foundationum diversorum Monasteriorum et ecclesiarum per nobilissimam Laceyorum Familiam: Ex dono Johis Stanhope, Armi.*" These six pages (Dodsw. MSS. 157) are somewhat mutilated, and are continued in another handwriting, to show the connection of the de Laci family in later times with Henry VI. (See Dodsw. MSS., vol. II., p. 52; also Rawlinson MSS. (Bodleian) Libr. C., "4, 5," or 57, 8).

The Saxon resident at Cawthorne, with all his surrounding dependents, was not otherwise interfered with at the Norman Conquest of 1066 than by a change of tenure, which substituted for the freedom of an independence, which only acknowledged the sovereignty of the King, the new obligations of a feudal lord's tenant, which would not press upon him with any great severity. As the tenant of Ilbert de Laci, Ailric would still be, to use the expression of much

more recent times, the great resident squire of the neighbourhood, exercising his power and influence over it according to the manners and customs of his day.

With some knowledge of Anglo-Saxon life in the middle of the eleventh century, and of what this part of the country must have been with its woods and thickets and marshes, and its scattered villages with their surrounding clearings, it would not be difficult to re-people this neighbourhood in imagination with its Saxon lord and his family, still in virtually independent possession of his vast estates extending from Ingbirchworth in the West, to Brierley in the East, surrounded by numerous dependents holding land of him in the various hamlets round, himself a man of many noble qualities and much manly energy, neither free from the vices common to his times, nor yet altogether careless of his duties and responsibilities as a Christian and a landlord. It is to these Anglo-Saxon forefathers that we owe some of our national better qualities, and nearly all those great religious, civil, and political institutions, which are still influencing in their altered form our common national life.



CHAPTER II.

THE DE LACI FAMILY, CHIEF LORDS OF CAWTHORNE.

THE Ilbert de Laci, to whom the Conqueror gave the vast estates which were afterwards called "The Honour of Pontefract," built the Castle of Pontefract for his residence. It was completed after twelve years in 1080, and he is said to have called the name of his castle Pontfrete, when he laid its foundation, because its situation reminded him of his birthplace of that name in Normandy. On his death, in 1090, he was succeeded by his son Robert, who was the founder of the Cluniac Priory of St. John at Pontefract, which was founded in the year of his father's death, and consecrated by Roger, Archbishop of York, in 1159.

Two charters of this Robert de Laci are given in the *Monasticon Anglicanum* as from the Chartulary of Pontefract then in the possession of Thomas Widrington (Ex cartulario de *Pontefracto*, fol. 1., penes Thomam Widrington militem an. 1652). This Thomas was probably the son of the Roger Widrington who married a Rosamond Wentworth, of Woolley, in that century; hence the present possession of this Chartulary—the parchment Book of the Religious Foundation's Charters—by Godfrey Wentworth, Esq., of Woolley.

In the first charter, Robert de Laci gives to this Religious House he has built on his manor of Kyrkebi (*i.e.* Pontefract) the whole of his estate at Dodworth (Doddewrthe), along with many other estates; also, "the Church of Silkeston, of the gift of Swein the son of Ailric, with the chapels and all things belonging thereto" ("ecclesiam de Sylkeston ex dono Suani filii Aldrici, cum capellis et omnibus ad eandem pertinentibus.")

In the second charter, Robert confirms his former grant, and enlarges and explains it. He describes his gift of his estate at Dodworth as being made for the maintenance of the monks' horses and those of their friends. "Ad prebendandos equos suos et hospitum suorum quoddam dominium meum scilicet Doddewrthe, quod

“situm est inter Silkeston et Bernesle.” He describes its position with great minuteness: its being bounded towards Silkeston by the Wolf-Pit, by the valley beyond Huggeside (Hugsett), and by the middle of Silkeston Beck as far as opposite Barneby, which water-course is the boundary between Barneby and Dodworth.

“I have granted and confirmed moreover to the said monks, of the gift of Swein the son of Ailric, the Church of Silkstone with six oxgangs of land in the same village, with all things belonging thereto, and the Chapel of Cawthorne, and the other chapels, lands, and tithes belonging to the Church or Chapel aforesaid.”

“Concessi autem et confirmavi eisdem monachis meis ex dono Suani filii Ailrici ecclesiam de Silkeston, cum sex bovatis terræ in eadem villa, cum pertinentiis suis, et capellam de Calthorn, et cæteras capellas et terras et decimas prædictæ ecclesiæ vel prædictæ capellæ pertinentes.”

Hunter regards this second Charter with some suspicion, as having in the reign of Henry I. the same witnesses as the earlier one of the time of William II.

Probably with a view to preserving the family's estates in Normandy as well as in England, Robert de Laci espoused what Whittaker calls “the better cause” of Robert Curthosé against the claims to the Crown of England of the Conqueror's younger son Henry I. In the first year of his reign, therefore, Henry dispossessed him of all his large estates, bestowed his castle and lands upon Hugh de la Val, and banished Robert and his son Ilbert de Laci from the Kingdom.

A Charter of Hugh de la Val is given in the *Monasticon* in which he confirms to the Monastery of Pontefract all that Robert de Laci had granted. “Confirmo quicquid Rodbertus de Laceio tempore Regis Willielmi secundi et ego postmodum tempore Regis Henrici donavi.” Amongst the numerous Churches mentioned is that of Silkston and the Church of Cawthorne. “* * et in Silkeston VI bovatas terræ de dono Ailsi et ecclesiam de Silkeston cum hiis quæ ad illam pertinent de dono Swaini filii Ailrici et iterum de dono ipsius ecclesiam de Caltorna cum duabus partibus decimarum tectius dominii sui.”

This Charter is confirmed by King Henry : "Ego Henricus Rex Angliæ signo sanctæ x crucis confirmo."

After a few years' exile, Robert was allowed to return, and all his estates and honours were restored to him. He assisted in the re-foundation of the Priory of St. Oswald at Nostell, and confirmed many of the grants of Churches to that Priory which de la Val had made in his absence, including those of South Kirkby, Featherstone, Huddersfield, Rothwell, and Kirkthorpe.

In the Dodsworth MSS, Vol. II. 52, we read, "Iste Robertus de Laci de Pontefracto fundabat prioratum Canonicorum Regularium Sci Oswaldi apud Nostla, non procul a castello suo de Pontefracto * * * fundabat etiam prioratum Sci Johannis Apostoli et Evangelistæ in Domino suo de Kirkeby postea vocata de Pontefracto."

He gives too (f. 119) "Carta Roberti de Lacy de situ Prioratus S. Oswaldi de Nostell ." (Nostell—North Stall).

Robert died in the latter part of Henry I., leaving two sons, Ilbert and Henry, the latter of whom became the founder of Kirkstall Abbey, after he had succeeded to his father's estate on the death of his elder brother Ilbert without issue.

This second Ilbert greatly distinguished himself by his faithfulness to King Stephen against Matilda's claims, and by his conspicuous valour in the battle of the Standard, fought at Cowton Moor near Northallerton (1138), where the barons and freemen of the North gathered round Archbishop Thurston, and completely routed their Scottish enemies.

Henry de Laci, Ilbert's brother and successor, died in the latter part of Henry II., being succeeded by his son Robert, one of the barons who attended the coronation of Richard I. This Robert died in 1193, leaving no child. He is spoken of by Hunter (*Deanery of Doncaster*, Vol. II., p. 202, 1831) as "the last of the original line of Laci, and, as far as it appears, the last remaining descendant, male or female, of Ilbert de Laci, the original grantee" of the Conqueror.

Following Dugdale and the whole body of later genealogists, Hunter makes the de Laci estates go to Henry's half-sister Albreda de Lizours, the daughter of his mother by her second husband Robert de Lizours, lord of Sprotborough. This descent is taken from a historical fragment, written not earlier than Henry VI., called "Historia Laceiorum," which is given in the *Monasticon*.

In his preface, when editing the Pipe Rolls in 1833, (*Magnus Rotulus Pipæ*, 31 Henry I.) Hunter is able to correct this strange and unexampled manner of descent, and to show, with almost certainty, that this Albreda to whom the estates descended was the lineal heiress of the family, being the cousin of their last possessor, and granddaughter of the first Robert de Laci.

The connection is thus given in Glover's *Visitation of Yorkshire*, 1584-5 (Surtees Society, Volume 63*): "Albreda de Laci, sister "and ultimately heir of Ilbert de Laci (*vide* fine 5 King Richard), "married Robert de Lizours : had daughter Albreda de Lizours, dau. "and heir (*vide* fine 5 King Richard), married Sir Wm. Fitz-Godric, "1st husband, a quo Earl Fitzwilliam : 2nd husband, Richard Fitz- "Eustace, only son inherited the honours of his mother and became "5th Baron of Halton and Constable of Chester. He paid 25 marks "for his marriage (Pipe Roll 31 Henry I.) : ob. 1178."

In this Pipe Roll of the King's Exchequer Court of 1131, Robert de Lizours is given as paying a fine of £8 6s. 8d. to the Crown for being allowed to marry the sister and heir of Ilbert de Laci. "Robertus de Lusoriis reddit compotum de viii li. vi s. viii d., ut "ducat in uxorem sororem Ilberti de Laci. In thesauro iii li., et "debet iii li. vi s. viii d." (Dodsw. MSS., III., 78.)

Their daughter Albreda was also heiress of her father's lordship of Sprotborough. As her first husband she married Fitz-Eustace, Baron Halton in the Earldom of Chester, and hereditary Constable of Chester, who died before 1178. By this husband she had a son John, who died (1190) before his mother, leaving a son Roger heir both to the de Laci and Fitz-Eustace estates. This Albreda's second husband was William Fitz-Godric, lord of Elmley, from whom is descended the noble family of Fitzwilliam, and also that of Sir Jos. Copley, of Sprotborough. Albreda's grandson Roger was living at

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the time of Robert de Laci's death in 1193, and there is record of a fine levied in the King's Court at Winchester, on April 25th, 5 Richard I. (1194), by which Albreda makes her grandson Roger heir to all the de Laci estates, whilst he at the same time quits claim to her of all the lands of her father, Robert de Lizours.

This Roger de Lizours now assumed the name of de Laci, and became the founder of the second de Laci family, chief lords of Cawthorne, having their residence at the great fortress and palace of Pontefract. When he died, in 1211, he left a son John de Laci, Count of Chester, who married Margaret, daughter and co-heiress of Robert de Quincy, son of Saher, Earl of Winchester. This Robert had married Hawys, fourth sister and co-heiress of Ranulph Blende-ville, Earl of Chester and Lincoln. Immediately on this Earl of Chester's death, the Countess Hawys transferred the Earldom of Lincoln to her son-in-law John de Laci, an arrangement no doubt contemplated by his uncle, the late earl, and one which was completed and confirmed by Royal Charter, Nov. 23rd, 1232 (17 Henry III.)

John and Margaret (1230) had a son Edmund de Laci, who, as he died (1258) in the lifetime of his mother, in whom the title vested, never assumed the Earldom of Lincoln, though he was from 1240 to 1258 lord of the Honour of Pontefract. Edmund left a son Henry, "the last and greatest man of all his line." "1251: Natus est "Henricus de Lacy 3 idus Januarii." (*MSS. Cotton: Vesp. D. xviii. f.*) He was the confidential servant and friend of Edward I., and on the death of his grandmother he became Earl of Lincoln, in 1278.

This Henry, whose name plays a conspicuous part in the history of his time—that "period of national glory," as Hunter calls it, "the "reign of Edward I."—was lord of this Honour of Pontefract for fifty-two years. He died Feb. 5, 1310, and was buried in St. Paul's; of his two sons and two daughters, his daughter Alice alone survived him. In 1294, this daughter and heiress was contracted in marriage, when only nine years old, to Thomas Plantagenet then Earl of Leicester, elder son of Edmund, Earl of Lancaster, brother of Edward I., and younger son of Henry III.

Henry de Laci, this last male heir, at that time (1294) surrendered all his lands to King Edward I., who, at the same time, re-granted them to Henry for his life, and after his decease to Thomas Plantagenet and Alice his wife, and their heirs, annexing to this grant the extraordinary provision, that, in default of such heirs, the estates should go to Edmund, the father of Earl Thomas, and to his heirs for ever.

Thomas Earl of Lancaster is given as the lord of this Wapentake of Staincross in the "*Nomina Villarum*" of 9 Edward II., being the returns made by the Sheriffs (shire-reeves) of the hundreds, wapentakes, &c., in the several bailiwicks. The entry is, "*Libertas de Osgotcrosse.*" "*Thomas Comes Lancastriæ dominus est libertatis de "Osgotcrosse,"* Staincross being included in the Wapentake of Osgoldcross. Cawthorne in this Return is given as "*Salthorn.*" No mention is made of either Staincross or Osgoldcross in the earlier Survey known as "*Kirkeby's Inquest*," 13 Edward I., 1284-5, on account, most probably, of all the land being held by one person.

On the death of Henry de Laci, Thomas added the Earldoms of Lincoln and Salisbury to the three he already held, those of Lancaster, Leicester, and Derby. There is no need to speak here of the part he played during the reign of Edward II., when he could treat with his royal cousin on equal terms. At the Battle of Boroughbridge, however, Lancaster and his forces were defeated, and the earl himself obliged to surrender. On March 22, 1322, he was tried by the king's judges, in presence of the hostile earls, in his own castle at Pontefract, was condemned as a traitor, and was at once beheaded. Strangely enough, the people declared this "martyr of Pontefract" worthy of being called St. Thomas; they declared that miracles were wrought at his tomb, and they used his name as a watchword of liberty!

All his immense estates at once passed into the hands of the crown.

During the lifetime of her husband, Alice, Countess of Lancaster, was forcibly carried off from her husband's castle of Pontefract. The Earl Warenne, of Conisborough, was accused, and the king himself suspected of conniving at this abduction. She was carried to Earl

Warrenne's castle at Reigate. This gave rise to a private war between the two powerful houses of Lancaster and Warrenne, and is said to have been the historical foundation of an old popular local drama called "Revenge upon Revenge," the last scene of which, in a manuscript copy of it, is, according to Hunter, laid "at Cannon Hall, nigh "Cawthorne."

On March 7, 1327, the sentence of attainder against the late Earl Thomas of Lancaster was reversed, and his brother Henry was allowed to succeed to his honours and estates, which he held till his death in 1345, when he was succeeded by his son Henry. This Henry was created Duke of Lancaster by the king's special charter, 6 March, 1351, the first duke created, except the Black Prince, since the Norman Conquest. The charter gave him power to hold a Chancery in the county of Lancaster, and to enjoy the liberties of a County Palatine.

When he died of the great pestilence, March 24, 1361, he left only two daughters, the younger of whom, Blanche, was married to John of Gaunt (Ghent), Earl of Richmond, fourth son of Edward III., to whom she brought her father's estates of the Manor of Pontefract and its Honour. On the elder sister dying without issue, she brought her husband all the other estates, and he was advanced to the title of Duke of Lancaster. On his death in Feb. 1399, his estates and honours descended to his son Henry, called Henry Bolingbroke from being born (1366) at Bolingbroke in Lincolnshire. By deposing his unfortunate cousin Richard II., Henry assumed the crown in 1399 as Henry IV., "with the concurrence," Hallam observes, "of "Lords, Commons, and people."

From that time to the present, the Honour of Pontefract has vested in the Crown, though Henry was too prudent to suffer it to be united to it, "lest," as Blackstone says, "if he lost one, he should lose the "other also." He knew he had the Duchy of Lancaster by sure and indefeasible title, but that his title to the crown was not so assured: for that, after the decease of Richard II., the right of the crown was in the heir of Lionel Duke of Clarence, *second* son of Edward III., whilst John of Gaunt, Henry's father, was but the *fourth* son. He procured an Act of Parliament, therefore, ordaining that the duchy and all his hereditary estates should remain to him and his heirs, and

should descend, be administered, and governed, in like manner as if he had never attained the regal dignity.

The duchy and estates thus descended to his son and grandson, Henry V. and Henry VI. On the attainder of Henry VI. in 1 Edward IV., the duchy was declared in Parliament to have become forfeited to the crown, and an Act was passed incorporating the duchy, and continuing the County Palatine, making it parcel of the duchy, and vesting the whole in King Edward and his heirs, Kings of England, for ever, but under separate guiding and governance from the other inheritances of the crown.

The Honour of Pontefract has ever since this time been kept as a separate crown estate, managed by its own officers, as part of the Duchy of Lancaster.

The origin is thus shown of that connection between Cawthorne as belonging to the Honour of Pontefract and the Duchy of Lancaster which has continuously existed to the present day.

By a circular dated so recently as Feb. 8th, 1881, the Chancellor of the Duchy has now given notice to the Constable of Cawthorne, that the yearly summons to attend the ancient Court Leet of the Honour of Pontefract, held from time immemorial at Darton, will be discontinued, "it appearing to the Chancellor that recent legislation has deprived such courts of the public utility they once possessed. The court will henceforth only be held to appoint such Leet officer on a proper requisition from any township desiring it."

Long after the disappearance of the substance, there has now disappeared the shadow also of that ancient Court of Record, granted by royal charter to the Lord of the Wapentake, which was held to view the "frank pledges," that is, the freemen within the liberty, who, according to the institution of Alfred the Great, were all mutually pledges for each other's good behaviour. It was the court, too, to which all the king's subjects were summoned as they came to years of discretion and strength to take the oath of allegiance, and at which all the crimes within the liberty were presented by jury. "*De omnibus quidem cognoscit, non tamen de omnibus judicat.*" Everything affecting the public weal and the good government of the district came within its cognisance, "from common nuisances," as Blackstone

says, "and other material offences against the king's peace and public trade, down to eavesdropping, waifs, (*i.e.* goods stolen and *waived* "or thrown away by the thief through fear), and irregularities in "public commons."

With the abolition of the office of constable, the representative of the ancient office of headborough of Alfred's time, has also now ceased the customary payment of 8s. 4d., "outhorn money," from the township, and the court's appointment of a township "Pinder," to "pen" or impound straying and trespassing cattle, and of the still more important "By-law man," who was to enforce whatever orders the court by common consent might make for its lordship "by" or beyond the public law, "but *not contrary* to it."

The only historical connection which now remains between Cawthorne and the Duchy of Lancaster is the appointment of the Master of Cawthorne School by its chancellor, and the more material connection of its small annual endowment of £5 4s. which its master still receives from the Duchy.

To show that there was some more substantial connection two hundred years ago between a Lord of the Manor of Cawthorne and the Duchy than exists at present, the following case stated for counsel's opinion may be given: "Sir Matthew Wentworth succeeded his "uncle Sir Thomas, and being seized of the Manor of Cawthorne "and of a capital messuage called Cawthorne Hall. There had all "along been paid by its owners or occupiers a Free Rent of four "shillings per annum to the Honour of Pontefract: Mr. Wood, "chiefe Bayliff under Katherine, Queen Dowager of Charles II., "for the said Honour, demands beside the said rent of four shillings "the yearly sum of three shillings and fourpence *pro tribus in tres*. " * * * . It doth not appear that Sir Thomas Wentworth ever "paid more than the four shillings, nor any time during the last "thirty years, during all which time the owners of Cawthorne Hall "have constantly appeared at the Queen's Court Baron for the said "Honour, as often as they have been summoned. It is thought "that the said 3s. 4d. was formerly made to excuse attending the "Three Weeks Court. Mr. Wood hath distrained upon the tenant of "Cawthorne Hall for the said 3s. 4d. *pro tribus in tres*.

"Qu: Whether Mr. Wood can justify his distress."

CHAPTER III.

THE SAXON AILRIC AND HIS DESCENDANTS, TENANTS OF CAWTHORNE.

THE Ailric of Domesday Book, spoken of in the first chapter, was succeeded by his son Swein, whose name is probably still perpetuated by the neighbouring village of Hoyland *Swein*.

Whether Swein himself, as seems probable, was the founder of Silkstone Church or not, it was he who gave that church to the Priory of St. John at Pontefract, which, as we have seen, his own chief lord Robert de Laci had founded in 1090.

The original grant is for the first time given in Hunter's Deanery (Vol. II., p. 221) from the Chartulary of Pontefract in Mr. Wentworth's possession at Woolley: "Swanus filius Ailrichi: Volo vos omnes "scire qui nunc estis præsentes et futuri, quod ego, in remissione "omnium peccatorum meorum, et pro salute animæ meæ, et omnium "parentum meorum qui de hoc seculo transierunt, et pro animabus "omnium heredum meorum dedi et concessi Deo, &c., ecclesiam de "Silkstun et VI bovatas cum omnibus pert. et capellam de Caltorna "cum II bovatis et cum II partibus omnium decimarum domini "mei, videlicet de garbis. Testem voco Deum, &c. &c."

He thus gives "the Chapel of Cawthorne, with two oxgangs of "land" here "and with two parts of all the tithes of grain in his "lordship," as well as "the Church of Silkstone." The Charter of Robert de Laci confirming this grant has already been referred to, and also that of Hugh de la Val, in which what is here called the "*Chapel*" (*capellam*) is mentioned as the "*Church*" (*ecclesiam*) of Cawthorne.

The successor of Swein was his son Adam, whom Hunter describes as "one of the most considerable persons of his age." He was the founder of the only religious house which has ever existed in the Wapentake of Staincross, the Priory of St. Mary Magdalene de Lunda, commonly called Burton or Bretton Priory—"Monk-Bretton"—a Monastery of the Cluniac Order of St. Benedict.

The Foundation Charter of this Priory is given in the *Monasticon*:
 “Carta Adæ filii Suani de prima fundatione Monasterii Beatæ Mariæ
 “Magdalenæ de Lunda, vulgo Munkebreton.”

The religious House of Monk-Bretton was made over to the Prior and Monks of Pontefract shortly before the founder's death in 1158 and up to the time of the Priory's surrender, Nov. 21, 1539, it paid a yearly sum to Pontefract in acknowledgment of this dependence. In a full list of the property belonging to Bretton Priory at its dissolution are certain rents at Cawthorne and Barnby.

When Adam succeeded his father Swein, the Monks at Pontefract obtained from him an explanatory charter, confirming his father's Grant of the Church at Silkstone and its six adjoining oxgangs, with its chapels, lands, and tithes, “and” (he adds) “likewise the Chapel “of my father at Cawthorne, which my said father had before given “with two oxgangs of land and all belonging thereto in the same “village, and with two parts of all the tithes of my father's lordships, “which are as follows: Cawthorne, Kexborough, Gunthwaite, Peni- “stone, Worsborough, Carlton, Newhall, Brierley, Walton, Mensthorpe, “Wrangbrook, Middleton; viz., tithes of corn.”

The following is the Latin text in the *Monasticon*: “Carta Adæ filii
 “Swani.”

“Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Adam filius Swani filii Ailrichi
 “pro amore Dei et salute animæ meæ et matris meæ et omnium
 “antecessorum meorum et heredum dedi et concessi et hac presenti
 “carta mea confirmavi ecclesiæ sancti Johannis evangelistæ de
 “Pontefracto * * ecclesiam de Silkston cum sex bovatis terræ et
 “earum pertinentiis in eadem villa eidem ecclesiæ adjacentibus, quam
 “pater meus eis antea dederat in puram et perpetuam elemosinam
 “cum capellis et terris et decimis et cum omnibus ad eam pertinen-
 “tibus: similiter et capellam patris mei de Calthorne quam idem
 “pater meus eis antea dederat cum duabus bovatis terræ et earum
 “pertinentiis in eadem villa et cum duabus partibus decimarum
 “omnium dominiorum patris mei quæ hic certis exprimuntur voca-
 “bulis, Calthorne, Kexburgh, Gunulthwait, Penyngestone, Wykes-
 “burgh, Carleton, Newhale, Breareley, Walton, Manesthorp, Wrang-

“bruk, Midelton ; scilicet garbarum et cum omnibus ad eas pertinen-
 “tibus. * * * Item concessi dedi et presenti carta mea confirmavi
 “prædictæ ecclesiæ sancti Johannis de Pontefracto et monachis
 “ibidem Deo servientibus sexaginta acras terræ meæ in Calthorne in
 “puram et perpetuam elemosinam ad mandatum pauperum faciendum
 “in cæna Domini.”

To make this grant fully sure to them, the monks obtained a confirmatory charter from this Adam's grandson Robert de Montbegon, in the time of Roger de Laci, constable of Chester, who is one of the witnesses to it. In this grant he renounces all claim to the Church of Silkstone. They further obtain another deed from this Robert's sister Clementia de Lungvillers, dated at York, “in pleno comitatu
 “et primo post festum Sancti Michaelis,” the 22nd year of Henry III. (1238), in which she is made to renounce for herself and heirs, in very strong language, all right of patronage and all rights of every kind in the Church of Silkstone, and in the chapels belonging to it :
 “nec ego nec hæredes mei aliquod jus vel clamium habere possumus
 “vel vindicare in dicta ecclesia vel ejus pertinentiis. Et si ita con-
 “tingat quod aliquis hæredum meorum contra hanc meam confirma-
 “tionem et quietam clamationem ausu temerario venire præsumperit,
 “jus monachorum vel præsentationem eorum impediendo in aliquo
 “tempore cum dicta ecclesia vacaverit, maledictionem Dei omnipo-
 “tentis et indignationem genetricis suæ beatæ Mariæ et maledictionem
 “meam et omnium mulierum se noverit incursum.”

The grant was confirmed by the chief lords, by Robert de Laci, and by the Hugh de la Val mentioned above of Robert's exile, and by a Bull of Pope Celestine.

It was in the time of Swein, or his son Adam, that many of the churches in this neighbourhood were founded, and among them those of Penistone, High Hoyland, Roystone, Felkirk.

With Adam, the son of Swein, the male line of this great Saxon family became extinct. He left two daughters, co-heiresses : the family of one of them, Matilda, married to Adam de Montbegon, Lord of Hornby, became settled at Brierley, in possession of what we may call, speaking generally, the eastward portion of her father's estate. Their son Roger de Montbegon died without issue 12

Henry III. By Matilda's second husband, John Malhert, she had two daughters, co-heiresses, Clementia, married to Eudo de Longvillers, and Mabilia, married to Geoffrey de Neville ("de Novavilla").

Hunter remarks that "the perplexed genealogy of these two great heiresses has exercised the skill of Dodsworth and innumerable other genealogists." In the Chartulary of Pontefract there is what he calls "a rare specimen of a pedigree prepared at the beginning of the fourteenth century," showing the descent of this family from Adam Fitz-Swein to a Thomas de Burgh then living. It is given in the *Monasticon*:

"Progenies Suani filii Alurici :

"Swayn filius Alrick feovavit domum de Pontefracto et monachos
"ibidem Deo servientes de ecclesia de Silkeston, cum sex bovatis
"terrae in eadem villa.

"Et de dicto Suano venit Adam filius ejus, et confirmavit feofamentum patris sui, scilicet de ecclesia de Silkeston cum sex bovatis
"terrae.

"Et de dicto Ada venit Matilda et Anabella, et de Matilda venit
"Roger de Munbegun, Mabilia et Clementia de Lungvilers, de
"Clementia venit Johannes de Lungvilers, et de dicto Johanne de
"Lungvilers venit alius Johannes de Lungvilers, et de illo Johanne
"venit Mabilia at Margareta uxor Galfridi de Neovila et de Mabilia
"venit Willielmus de Lamare, et de Willielmo de Lamare venit alia
"Mabilia, et de illa Mabilia venit Hugo de Neovila et de Anabella
"filia Adae venit Sarra et de Sarra venit Thomas de Burgo et de
"Thoma de Burgo alius Thomas de Burgo et Johannes, et dictus
"Thomas expiravit sine hærede, et de Johanne venit Thomas de Burgo
"qui nunc est."

The Son of Adam Fitz-Swein's daughter Clementia was John de Longvillers (esch. 39 Henry III., 1254) whose son Sir John, of Hornby Castle (Lancs.), had an only daughter Margaret, who married a Geoffrey Neville (1268) and took into that family—now the Nevilles of Skelbrooke Park—her father's large estates of Hornby Castle, Hutton Longvillers in Yorkshire, and Appleby in Lincolnshire.

Adam Fitz-Swein's daughter Amabil, who inherited her father's more westward estates, including Cawthorne and its residence, mar-

ried a William de Nevile. Dodsworth has copied a charter relating to "Skyrewith" in Cumberland, in which William de Neville and Amabil his wife give to Thomas de Burgh fifteen "*libratas terrae cum filia nostra Sarra in maritagio.*"

There is a second marriage of Amabil given to one Alexander de Crevequer, from which sprung also a family of Neviles, through the marriage of their daughter Cecilia. There are given altogether no less than four marriages of Adam Fitz-Swein's posterity into the Nevile family.

The Cawthorne and other estates descended by the above marriage into the de Burgh family, of which there are several detached notices, Hunter says, in the reigns of Henry III. and Edward I. In the Chartulary of Monk Bretton are several charters of the Nevilles and de Burghs having reference to Grants of Adam Fitz-Swein.

Hunter speaks of having seen two original undated Deeds of one Thomas, son of Philip de Burgh. One of these was a Grant to a Thomas le Hunt or le Hunter, of Calthorne, and Dionysia his wife of a toft and bovate at Calthorne, with his part of Milnesteade in exchange for a culture called Hudderode. Among the witnesses are Robert de Barnaby, Thomas de Sayvile, and Richard Micklethwayte.

In the word *Hudderode* here we have the original form of our frequent termination "*Royd.*" In olden times, lands were divided into *terra bovata*—i. e. oxgang land, under the plough, and *terra rodata*, or *rode* land, synonymous with *assart*. *Rode*, changed by local pronunciation into "*Royd*," is the past participle of the provincial word "*rid*," to clear or grub: *Hudderode* would doubtless be "*Hudde's clearing.*"

"*Royd*" and "*stubbing*," which latter word means much the same as "*royd*," are almost as frequently found in our old local surveys as the word "*field*" ("*felled*") or "*close*" ("*enclosure*")

The other deed mentioned by Hunter makes a Grant to Richard the clerk here of certain lands near a place called Le Greve. The first witness is Sir Nicholas de Wortley; others, Robert de Barnby and John his brother, "*dominus Willielmus capellanus meus tunc tempore et Willielmus de Landen tunc ballivus meus.*" The lands

are described as those which Richard son of Roger son of Gilbert of Calthorne holds, and which Robert Musket formerly sold to Gilbert son of Cornelius of Calthorn.

There is a grant of free warren at Cawthorne given to a "Geffery de Nevile" in 8 Edward I.

Hunter gives early charters of the le Hunt or le Hunter family as illustrating the state of social life in those remote times, and as introducing the names of numerous persons and places at Cawthorne.

In one of these, an indenture dated at Calthorn, the Feast of St. Martin 7 Edward I, there is an agreement for a Thomas le Hunt to take to wife a Beatrice, daughter of John de Methley of Thornhill, the said John to give her fifty marks, while Thomas binds himself to make over all his lands at Calthorn and Barnby to Henry de Calthorn his chaplain, who is to re-enfeof jointly the said Thomas and Beatrice for them and their heirs.

In another deed, there is the grant by Thomas son of William Hertforth to Thomas son of Dionysia Hunt de Calthorn of one Adam Stot "nativum meum," with all his family already or hereafter born (1334) a "nativus" being the son of a villein annexed to the lord's land or to his person, transferable at his pleasure, and frequently conveyed with or without the land itself. Bawden gives several examples of their gift and sale in his Glossary (pp. 21, 2) to his *Domesday Book of Yorkshire*.

The same Thomas son of Dionysia and his wife also convey to a Nicholas Costnought "all their growing wood known as Dykongreve, "Canongreve, le Halker, and Coperonker; all the wood in Dikrode "and Malkincroft and the Westrod, to burn for one forge, the said "Nicholas to have pasture sufficient for his own use in Helehill 'et "petras ad comburendas.'" This indenture was executed at Cawthorne on the Sunday next after the Feast of St. Matthias the Apostle, 17 Edward III.

The lands of the le Hunts at Cawthorne passed into the hands of one Thomas Bosvile of Ardsley and Alice his wife by a deed dated at Cawthorne "die Jovis prox. post festum ramis palmarum, 1367."

Thomas de Stainburgh and Constance his wife grant to Thomas Bosvile of Ardsley and Alice his wife all lands, &c., in Villa de Calthorn "et infra divisas ejusdem villæ post decessum Thomæ Hunt "patris predictæ Constantiæ."

There is a curious covenant dated 44 Edward III. between Sir John de Burgh and Elizabeth the late wife of Nicholas Wortley, by which John, the eldest son of this Sir John, is to take to wife Elizabeth daughter of the said widow Elizabeth within five days of the Easter next ensuing, the said Elizabeth to have the Manor of Cawthorne, if her husband John should die before his father.

There is an "inquisitio post mortem," 7 Edward II, in which Thomas de Burgh is found to die seized of the manor of Cawthorne, held of the Honour of Pontefract, John his son and heir being then aged 22. This John had to establish his legitimacy against an objection raised by his own father's sister Elizabeth, married to Alexander Montfort, and he paid his relief for the manors of Cawthorne and Walton in 3 Edward III. In that same year, Hunter says, there was a fine in the Court at Westminster before John Le Stonor and other justices, between John de Burgh, querent., and William at Green chaplain and William de Hertford deforciant, of the Manor of Cawthorne, right of William de Hertford of the gift of John; and for this acknowledgment the said Green and Hertford grant the manor to the said John, except four messuages, 100 acres of land, seven of meadow and five of wood.

John de Burgh, son of John and Elizabeth, daughter of Nicholas Wortley, had a daughter by his first wife Catherine, who married John Ingoldsthorp. This family after two generations ended in a daughter and heiress Isabel who married John Nevil, Marquis Montacute. John de Burgh's daughter Joan by his second wife married Sir William Assenhull, who in the great inquest of the Honour of Pontefract in 3 Henry VI. was found to hold two Knight's fees at Cawthorne, Heaton, and Mirfield, late John de Burgh's.

A John Waterton married Katherine daughter and co-heiress of Thomas de Burgh, and thus became seized in the time of Richard II. of the capital messuage and lands at Walton and Cawthorne Park.

Their son Richard Waterton married Constance the daughter and co-heiress of Sir William Assenhull, Knight of the Shire for Cambridge Co., 2 Henry VI., 1422, who in 1430 presented a clerk to the Vicarage of Kirk Heaton, which was alternately in the gift of the two lords of Cawthorne and Brierley.

In a pedigree in the Rawlinson MSS (Liber B. : p. 8 (14 new)), Thomas Harrington is given as "slayne at Wakefield" with John his son, the other son, "James, of Bryerly in Com. Ebor., attaynted "3 Henry VII. and restored 19 Henry VII." John leaves two daughters, co-heiresses, Ann married to Sir Edward Stanley, Lord Monteagle, and the other, Elizabeth, the wife of John Stanley.

In 10 Henry VII. an "inquisitio" of John Waterton shows that he held the Manor of Cawthorne of the king, as of the Honour of Pontefract, Robert being his son and heir.

At a Court held by John Waterton, Knight, Oct. 14th, 20 Edward IV. the following were free tenants of Cawthorne : George Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury ; the Prioress of Kirklees ; Sir John Sayvile ; Sir Thomas Wortley ; Thomas Boswell of Ardsley, Esq. ; Richard Wentworth, Esq. ; Sir William Darcy ; Robert Rockley, Esq. ; Edward Goldsborough, Esq. ; Richard Everingham, Esq. ; Edmund Dudley and Matilda his wife ; Richard Crawshaw, Robert Barnby, and others.

A Sir Thomas Waterton, who was Sheriff of Yorkshire 1 Mary, and one of the Council of the North, held Cawthorne in the time of Bernard's Survey in 1577.

In 15 Elizabeth, William Stanley, Lord Mounteagle, who then represented the Brierley branch of Swein's posterity, sold certain rents amounting to £4 1s. 10d to his tenants at Cawthorne ; and in 44 Elizabeth, Edward Talbot, who had then succeeded to the Mounteagle estates, sold 200 acres of land at Cawthorne to William and Nicholas Bramhall, John Shirt, Thomas Green, Charles Wainwright, and William Green.

The Watertons are not mentioned in connection with Cawthorne after 4 James I. (1607), their interest being sold soon after that time to the Wentworths of Bretton.

The Hall and Park of Cawthorne were settled upon Matthew Wentworth, the second son of Matthew Wentworth of Bretton, Esq., in the time of Charles I., and his younger brother Gervase had a messuage and mill at Cawthorne by the gift of his father in 1635.

In 13 James I. (1616) the king granted to their elder brother George Wentworth of Bullcliffe in West Bretton, gent., a Court Leet and view of frankpledge in Cawthorne and other places parcel of the Duchy of Lancaster. This lordship of the Manor of Cawthorne has continued to the present time in the owner of Bretton West.

A Sir William Wentworth, who died in 1763, married one of the sisters of Sir Thomas Blackett, and his son Sir Thomas Wentworth assumed the name of Blackett. By a will dated 29 May, 1792, he left Bretton and all his Yorkshire estates, including the Manor of Cawthorne, to Diana his daughter, married to Thomas Richard Beaumont, of the Oaks, Darton. He was succeeded by his son Thomas Wentworth Beaumont, Esq., many years M.P. for Northumberland, who died Dec. 20th, 1848, leaving his estates to his eldest son, their present possessor, the present lord of the Manor of Cawthorne, Wentworth Blackett Beaumont, of Bretton Hall and Bywell Hall, Esq., J.P., D.L., M.P. for South Northumberland. He was born April 11, 1829, and on March 6th, 1856, married Lady Margaret de Burgh, fourth daughter of the Marquess of Clanricarde. His heir, Wentworth Canning Beaumont, was born at Bywell, 29th Dec., 1860.

The name of Beaumont is found in connection with that of the de Laci family so far back as the time of Richard I., when Roger de Laci was accompanied by William Bellomonte in the Crusade of that time. The Widow of William de Bellomonte, or Beaumont, quit claimed to Henry de Laci, Earl of Lincoln, in 1294, and Annabella the widow of her son Sir Richard de Bellomonte had a grant of lands at Hodresfield (Huddersfield) from the same Henri de Laci.

ARMS OF LORDS OF CAWTHORNE :—

Adam Fitz-Swein : *Or* a lion rampant, *sable*.

Waterton : Gules, three bars ermine, over all three crescents *sable*.

Wentworth : *Sable*, a chevron between three leopards' faces *or*.

Beaumont : Gules, a lion rampant *argt.*, langued and armed *azure*,
within an orle of nine crescents of the second.

Crest : A bull's head erased, quarterly *argent* and *gules*.

Motto : Fide sed cui vide: "Trust, but mind whom you trust."

In the "Domesday Book" of 1086, Mr. Beaumont is given as the possessor of 24,098 acres, with a rental of £34,670.



CHAPTER IV.

CANNON HALL.

HUNTER begins his notice of Cannon Hall by observing that "the interest at Cawthorne of the Lords of the Manor has been much overshadowed by the growth of this large estate, which appears to have been enfranchised by some early lord, and in which in 4 Richard II. (1381) the owner, then Thomas de Bosvile, had a grant from the king of a free warren."

By a grant of this kind, the king, in whom after the Conquest rested the exclusive right of taking and killing game of any kind, conceded this privilege to one of his subjects, "with the principal intention of protecting the game, by giving the grantee a sole and exclusive right of killing it himself, provided he prevented other persons." (Blackstone.)

The first clear and undisputed instance of the name of "Cannon" being applied to land at Cawthorne is in the le Hunt deed mentioned in the last chapter, in which a wood called "Cannon Greve" is named as being sold for fuel for the smelting of iron ore in the earlier part of the fourteenth century.

The word "Greve" here is the olden form of the word "Grove." It is found in Chaucer's "Knight's Tale."

*"And fyry Phebus ryseth up so bright,
That al the orient laugheth of the light,
And with his stremes dryeth in the greves
The silver dropes, hongyng on the leeves."*

The next mention of this estate is in an "Inquisitio post mortem" of John Boswell in 21 Henry VI., who was found to die seized of Cannon Hall in Cawthorne. This "Inquisitio," which has been more than once incidentally mentioned before, was the inquiry made by the king's justices through a jury of the county on the death of any man of fortune, to ascertain the value of his estate, the tenure upon which it was holden, and who and of what age the heir was, in order that the king might know what profits might arise to the Crown.

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Hunter suggests that the name of "Cannon" may be connected with one Gilbert Canun de Birthwaite in the early part of the thirteenth century, whose name, he says, occurs in the earliest collection of Cawthorne deeds among the old evidences of the Bosvile family.

It is doubtless upon the authority of these family evidences that he states that the lands of this Canun family, together with those of the le Hunts, were bought by Thomas Bosvile of Ardsley, in successive portions, in the reign of Edward III. "The earliest purchase, I find, "is in 1342; and in 1382 there is a quit claim from Richard son and "heir of Robert, son of William, son of Adam de Cawthorne, to "Thomas Bosvile, of Ardsley, of all right in messuages, &c., at "Calthorn, which the said Thomas has of the gift and feofment of "the said Robert."

From this time Cannon Hall seems to have become one of the seats of the Bosviles, the Bosviles, of Ardsley, or New Hall in Darfield, being the chief branch of "that numerous and opulent "family."

In the reign of Henry VI., the Bosvile estates were divided between the sons of a John Bosvile's two wives, and the lands at Cawthorne, with the advowson of the Chantry here, were settled upon Richard Bosvile, who died in 1501, a son of the second marriage. He was the founder of the Gunthwaite branch of the Bosviles, which became extinct in the male line by the death of William Bosvile in 1813. It is now represented through the female line, from the marriage of this William Bosvile's sister, in 1768, to the first Lord Macdonald, and their grandson assuming the name of Bosvile in 1832, by Alexander Wentworth Macdonald Bosvile, of Thorpe and Gunthwaite, born Sept. 26, 1865.

The Bosvile estates still include several hundred acres in the north-western part of Cawthorne parish.

THE BOSVILE ARMS:

Argent, five fusils in fesse gules, in chief three bears' heads, sable.

Crest: An ox issuing from a holt of trees, proper.

Motto: "Intento in Deum animo."

The following epigram was written on the family's name and crest in the time of Elizabeth :

*"Dii tibi dent, Bosvile, boves villasque Radulphi,
"Nec villa careat bosve vel illa bove."*

At what time Cannon Hall became separated from the Bosvile estates Hunter was not able to ascertain. In 1650, the property was vested, he says, in William Hewet, Esq., of Beccles, Norfolk, son of Sir Edward Hewet, of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, London. In his notice of the Bosvile family under the Manor of Gunthwaite, Hunter mentions a Henry Bosvile as having been "placed as an apprentice "to Sir William Hewet, citizen and clothworker," [London], and his being "admitted to the freedom of his company in the first year of "Queen Elizabeth."

By an indenture dated Nov. 25th, 1650, this William Hewet "conveyed to Robert Hartley for £2,900 the manor, farm, and "capital messuage called Cannon Hall, with Rowroyd, Jowet-house, "Broad-gates, five small cottages at Cawthorne, Wilmroyd close, and "the tithes thereof."

Hunter gives this as "from a memorandum of Mr. Wilson [of "Broomhead Hall], who appears to have seen the original convey-
"ance," but there is evidently some mistake in it, as the properties mentioned were certainly at that time in different ownerships.

In a "Survey of all the plaine lands in Cawthorne as they are now "enjoyed by the lords or their tenants," made in 1649, Robert Hartley's name appears with 233 acres, but it is not stated whether as tenant or owner ; while "Mr. Huite land " is given with his own name as only 13 acres "in John Shirte's occupation," the name of Michael Hartley appearing as owner of 44 acres, with Mr. Bosvile as owner of Rawroyd and other estates, John Lindley, of Jowet-house, Thomas Pashley, of Broadgates.

The Robert Hartley, to whom this estate is said to have been sold in 1650, died at the age of 29, in 1656, leaving a widow, Margaret, the daughter of John Clayton of Oakenshaw, Esq., Recorder of Leeds, and one daughter, who afterwards became the wife of Mr. Joseph Watkinson of Wakefield.

In the Parish Registers of 1658 is the record that "John Spencer
"and Margrett Hartley both of the Parish of Cawthorne weare mar
"ried the one-and-thirtieth day of March."

This John Spencer, described by Hunter as "a gentleman much
"engaged in the mineral affairs of this district," afterwards purchased
the Cannon Hall estate from the above only daughter of Robert
Hartley. He was probably the son of the Randolph Spencer, of
Criggon, in Montgomeryshire, gent., who was buried at Cawthorne,
July 22nd, 1658.

He was succeeded in the Cannon Hall estate after his death,
April 19th, 1681, by his son John, born to him by a former wife, who
was buried at Cawthorne Oct. 29th, 1657.

This John Spencer the younger married one of the Wilsons of
Broomhead, and died April 13th, 1729, aged 74.

Their son and heir William Spencer married Christiana, daughter
and at length sole heir of Benjamin Ashton, of Hathersage, in the
County of Derby, who, when he died in 1725, "left Mr. Spencer
£14,000" in addition to the estates. It was just at this time that
Mr. Spencer "bought Eastfeild of Mr. Savill, formerly of Mexburgh,
"grandchild to Madam Savill now living at Fawthwaite, aged near
"100, one of the daughters and co-heirs of Mr. Cudworth of East-
"feild, whose ancestors had enjoyed it for 400 years." (*Yorkshire
Diaries : Surtees Soc.* Vol. 65.)

This Mr. William Spencer left the Hathersage estates to John
Ashton Shuttleworth, the eldest son of their daughter Christiana, who
was married to William Shuttleworth, of Horrock's-fold, Lancs.

With the eldest son of William and Christiana Spencer, John, who
died unmarried Nov. 9th, 1775, aged 57, the male line of the Spencer
family became extinct. His sister Ann became the second wife of
Walter Stanhope, of Horsforth, Esq., second son of John Stanhope
by his wife Margaret, daughter of Sir William Lowther, of Swillington,
Knight. Their only son Walter, born Feb. 4th, 1749, became prin-
cipal heir to his uncle John Spencer, and "out of grateful regard for
"his memory prefixed the name of Spencer to his own." He
inherited the Horsforth estates from his uncle John Stanhope, Esq., of

Horsforth, barrister-at-law, familiarly known as "Lawyer Stanhope," who died in 1769.

The Pedigree of the Stanhope family, who settled at Horsforth Hall at the end of the sixteenth century, is traced in Foster's *Yorkshire Pedigrees* to a Sir Richard de Stanhope who had large estates in Northumberland in the time of Henry III. and Edward I., and whose son Sir Richard was lord of "Elstwyke," in Northumberland, in the time of Edward III. "Ricus Stanhoppe de Novo Castro "miles dominus manerii de Elstwick in Com. Northumbr." (Rawlinson MSS. : Liber B : p. 8 (or 14)). There is an unpublished volume on the early history of this family by the present Earl of Stanhope, "Notices of the Stanhopes as Esquires and Knights and until their "first Peerages in 1605 and 1616. London, 1855. 8vo."

The Sir Richard's son, Sir John Stanhope (M.P. for Newcastle, 1359; Mayor of Newcastle 41 Edward III.; escheator for Notts and Derbyshire 48 Edward III.; sheriff for Notts and Derby 6 Henry IV.) became possessed of Rampton in Nottinghamshire through his wife, whose mother was daughter and heiress of Sir John Longvilliers. He died 14 Henry IV., leaving a son Sir Richard, who was Knight of the Bath at the coronation of Henry IV., and also M.P. for Nottingham. His son Sir Richard was succeeded by a John Stanhope, who was many years M.P. for Notts county, and whose son Thomas, of Rampton, was in 4 Edward IV. "retained by indenture to attend "the king in person in his wars with France, with one man-at-arms "and ten archers, receiving £20 19s. 6d. in hand towards his wages "on that account."

His elder son, Sir Edward Stanhope, of Rampton, Knight, was a principal commander at the Battle of Stoke, near Newark, 2 Henry VII. and also in defeating the Cornishmen at Blackheath, (22nd June, 2 Henry VII.) where he received the honour of knighthood.

It is from a younger son of this Sir Edward that the various families of Stanhope are descended which hold the earldom of Chesterfield, created in 1628, the earldom of Stanhope, 1718, the earldom of Harrington, 1742, and the baronetcy of Stanhope, created in 1807, now held by Sir E. F. Scudamore Stanhope, Bart., of Holme Lacy.

From John, a younger brother of this Sir Edward Stanhope of Henry VIIth's day, are descended the Stanhopes of Horsforth, who, as we have seen, became settled at Cannon Hall through the marriage of Walter Stanhope to Ann, daughter of William Spencer, and their son Walter becoming heir to his maternal uncle John Spencer. This first Walter Spencer-Stanhope took an active part in the politics of his own county, and, through his family connection with the Lowthers of Lowther Castle, was elected Member for Carlisle in 1774. He afterwards sat for Hull and for Hazlemere, and a second time for Carlisle from 1802 to 1812. "He spoke frequently in the House, and with much humour." A short account is given of his parliamentary life in Ferguson's "*M.P.s of Cumberland and Westmoreland, 1660-1867.*" On the death of Pitt, he moved and divided the House of Commons on the Constitutional question raised by Lord Ellenborough's appointment to a seat in the Cabinet while he was still a Common Law Judge.

In the List of Members of the "University College Club," established in 1792, is the name of Walter S. Stanhope, who is given as having entered the College Nov., 1767, being of Cannon Hall, Yorks. and Grosvenor Square, London, and M. P. for Carlisle. His friend Sir Wm. Scott, afterwards Lord Stowell, was then the President, and among the names of the members are that of the President's brother, Lord Eldon, and those of many prominent men of the time.

Mr. Stanhope was an intimate friend of William Wilberforce. In Mr. Wilberforce's Life is the following extract from his diary: "[1775] "Sept. 3. To Spencer-Stanhope's (Cannon Hall)—he told me that B. had declared he would give £1,000 to turn me out. Sept. 8: Off to Huddersfield." In an account of a great political meeting held in the Castle Yard at York in 1795, described as "perhaps the "largest assemblage of gentlemen and freeholders which ever met in "Yorkshire," Mr. Stanhope is mentioned as having made one of the three good speeches, the other speakers being Col. Creyke and Mr. Wilberforce. There is an account in Mr. Wilberforce's diary of his helping his friend Mr. Stanhope in his contest for Hull in 1796; of there being no morning service at Brigg and "Stanhope filling my "head with election matters;" of Sykes agreeing to support Stanhope;

of Stanhope being successful in canvassing; of his return being regarded as safe, and of the numbers being on Friday, May 27th, Sir Chas. Turner 661, Stanhope 574, S. Thornton 478, but at the close of the poll next day, Turner 881, Thornton 734, Stanhope 715.

He was the commanding officer of the local Volunteer Corps known as the "Staincross Volunteers," and was presented with a handsome vase, which is now in the drawing-room at Cannon Hall, in memory of a most exciting incident in that corps' military history. It bears the following inscription :

*"In the night of the 15th of August, 1805,
 "The Beacon on Woolley Edge was fired,
 "And the order issued soon after midnight
 "For calling out the Staincross Volunteers.
 "Dispersed and remote as they lay,
 "Covering the whole Wapentake and
 "Dwelling in every Town and Village in it,
 "So promptly did they answer to the call
 "that in about 14 hours they not only
 "were all assembled to the complement of 600,
 "except only 9 who were absent from their homes,
 "But had actually marched in that time
 "upwards of 12 miles upon an average.
 "To record this event
 "And to testify their regard and attachment
 "to their Commandant,
 "The non-commissioned officers and privates
 "of the Staincross Corps of Volunteers
 "Present this Vase
 "to Walter Spencer Stanhope, Esq.,
 "Lieut.-Col. Comt. Staincross Volunteer Infantry.
 "1805."*

This Walter Spencer-Stanhope married Mary Winifrid, only daughter and sole heiress of Thomas Babington Pulleine, of Carlton Hall, near Richmond, Esq., and his wife Winifred, daughter of Edward Collingwood, of Dissington Hall, Esq., by Mary his wife, daughter and co-heir of John Roddam, of Roddam, Esq.

Mr. Stanhope died April 4th, 1821: his widow survived him till Dec. 16, 1850.

Their second son was the late John Spencer Stanhope, Esq., of Cannon Hall and Horsforth Hall, J.P., D.L., F.R.S., &c., who was born May 27th, 1787. He married Dec. 5th, 1822, Elizabeth Wilhelmina, third daughter of Thomas William Coke, of Holkham Hall, Norfolk, in whom the Earldom of Leicester was revived in 1837.

Their third son, Edward, was born Oct. 30th, 1791, and died August 4th, 1866. He married Arabella, daughter of General John Calcraft of Cholderton, Hants., on the 9th of Sept., 1820, and left one son and two daughters. By Royal License he had assumed the name and arms of Collingwood in 1816, pursuant to the will of his great uncle, the Edward Collingwood mentioned above, who left him the Collingwood estates. On the death of his only son Edward, in 1868, the elder daughter Arabel, married to the Rev. Robert Gordon Calthrop, became possessed of the estates, and by Royal License dated April 3rd, 1868, they assumed the surname and arms of Collingwood only. The Collingwood estates are given in the 1873 "Domesday Book" as consisting of 5,407 acres with a rental of £5,421, this being exclusive of the estate of 1,200 acres in trust for the children.

William, the fourth son of the above Walter Stanhope, born Jan. 4th, 1793, assumed the name of Roddam only in 1806, on succeeding to the estates of his kinsman and godfather Admiral Roddam, of Roddam in Northumberland. He married, as his first wife, Sept., 1835, Charlotte, daughter of Henry Percy Pulleine, Esq., of Crakehall, by whom he had one daughter Charlotte Pulleine Roddam, married in 1858 to John Craster, Esq., of Craster Tower, Northumberland. By his second wife, Selina Henrietta, daughter of John Cotes, Esq., of Woodcote, he left one daughter, Mary Selina. On Mr. Roddam's death, December, 1864, without male issue, the estates in Northumberland passed into a different family.

The fifth son, Charles, was many years Vicar of Weaverham in Cheshire, and fifty-two years non-resident Vicar of Cawthorne. He married Frederica Mary, daughter of the late Robert Philip

Goodenough, Prebendary of Carlisle and Southwell, by his wife Cecilia Markham, daughter of the Archbishop of York. Their surviving children are the Rev. Charles Walter, Vicar of Crowton, Cheshire, and Captain Frederick Stanhope, 1st. Batt. Somersets. Regt. He died at Weaverham, Oct. 29, 1874, aged 79.

The sixth son, Philip, was sometime a captain in the Grenadier Guards and Page of honour to George III. and George IV., a General in the army, and Colonel of the 13th Light Infantry. He married, May 2nd, 1865, Mary Catharine, daughter of — Harrison, Esq., and widow of Edward R. Strickland, Esq. : she died July 25th, 1865. General Stanhope died at 70, Harley Street, London, Feb. 21, 1880.

Their seventh son, Hugh, was a barrister-at-law of the Middle Temple, living at Glen Allen, near Alnwick. He married May 11, 1848, Amy Anne, fifth daughter of Henry Percy Pulleine, Esq. ; of Crakehall. He died without issue, Dec. 24th, 1871.

The daughters of this Walter and Mary Winifrid Stanhope have been seven in number : Marianne, married to Robert Hudson, Esq., of Tadworth Court, near Reigate, who died Sept., 1862 ; Anne Winifrid, who died 17 March, 1860 ; Catharine and Eliza, who both died in infancy ; Isabella, who died May, 1857 ; and the surviving daughters, Frances Mary and Maria Alicia, now of Banks Hall.

The late John Spencer-Stanhope, Esq., of Cannon Hall, was born on Sunday, May 27th, 1787, and educated at Westminster and Christ Church, Oxford. He was the author of a work which Hunter speaks of as "one of the most elegant works in modern literature, and by a "distinguished native and resident in this [Staincross] Wapentake." The work is called "Olympia, or Topography illustrative of the "actual state of the Plain of Olympia and of the Ruins of the City "of Elis." It was published by Murray in 1817, and dedicated to "the Royal Academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres of the Institute of France." It was republished in 1824 and 1835, and again with the addition of many engravings in 1865, under the title of "Platæa, Olympia, Elis," receiving a most favourable notice from the press, and notably from the *Saturday Review*.

In 1810, Mr. Stanhope left England on board H.M. Ship "Vestal" to visit those parts of the Peninsula which were then independent of France, intending to proceed by way of Sicily to Greece. After many adventures in Spain, he took ship at Valencia for Majorca: "but," he says in the Preface to his Work, "after spending three days on board of this miserable vessel, I was treacherously carried into Barcelona and delivered as a prisoner into the hands of the French." At Barcelona he took fencing lessons of a master who became implicated in a discovered plot for delivering the place up to the Spaniards, and was himself suspected and thrust into a cell in the citadel and threatened with death. After being removed to the great fortress of Verdun, he was allowed to spend three months in Paris, where he made the acquaintance of many members of the Institute. Through their interest, application was made to allow him to continue his travels on parole. The great Napoleon set him altogether at liberty without any conditions in a Passport still preserved at Cannon Hall in the Study:

" Passeport	Police Generale de l'Empire.
L' Etranger	Laissez passer librement Mr. John
Signalement	Spencer Stanhope, savant Anglais,
Age de 24 an.	prisonnier de guerre sur parole a Paris
taille d'un metre	Natif de Londres
70 centimetres	Demeurant a (blank)
cheveux chataines	Allant en Grece
front ordinaire	et donnez-lui aide et protection
yeux bleus	en case de besoin.
nez ordinaire	Le present passe-port accorde par
bouche moyenne	decision de S. M. I. R. qui degage cet
barbe brune	etranger de sa parole comme prisonnier
&c., &c.	de guerre, et lui permet d'apres la
	demande de l'Institut Imperial de
	France de passer en Grece qu' il desire
	visiter pour l'interest des sciences.

" Fait delivre a Paris le quatorze Mai, 1813.

"(Signed by) Le Ministre de la Guerre."

Mr. Stanhope returned to England through Germany, and afterwards went through Germany to Greece, where he made his researches

amid many difficulties arising from illness and other causes. His visit was shortened by a severe attack of fever, which nearly proved fatal, and from which he did not for some years altogether recover.

After his return home, these researches were in 1814 laid before the French Institute, and in 1817 were published in London. He was afterwards elected an Honorary Correspondent of the French Geographical Society :

“ La Societe de Geographie

“ Admet au nombre de ses membres Mr. John Spencer Stanhope
“ Correspondant de l’Institut Royal de France. Paris le 20 Decembre,
“ 1822.”

He was also elected at home a Fellow of the Royal Society and of the Society of Antiquaries. It was through his explorations that a slab of the Frieze of the Parthenon at Athens was brought to this country, being presented by him to the British Museum, and added to the Elgin Greek Sculptures.

His only other publications were “ A Catechism on Agriculture” and “ A Catechism on Cattle,” printed at Barnsley for the author, being plain instructions on a subject he desired to see taught in our country schools. It was through his great interest in agriculture that he made the acquaintance of his friend and future father-in-law, the celebrated Norfolk agriculturist, Mr. Coke, afterwards created Earl of Leicester.

Mr. Stanhope died at Cannon Hall on Friday, Nov. 7th, 1873, having only a few days outlived his beloved wife, Lady Elizabeth, who had died on Thursday, Oct. 31st. At an interval of a few days they were buried side by side in the family mausoleum.

In a village address, presented to the Stanhope family in 1867, it was most truly said, that Lady Elizabeth Stanhope’s “ numerous acts “ of kindness during a long period of years had endeared her and “ her aged and affectionate partner, John Spencer Stanhope, Esq., to “ the hearts of all.”

The present owner of Cannon Hall, Walter Thomas William Spencer-Stanhope, Esq., J.P., D.L., was born on St. Thomas’ Day (Dec. 21), 1827. He was educated at Eton and Christ Church,

Oxford, of which latter Foundation he was a Student. His name appears in the First Class at the Final Examination in Mathematics in 1848. He married, Jan. 17th, 1856, Elizabeth Julia, eldest daughter of Sir John Jacob Buxton, Bart., of Shadwell Court, Norfolk, and his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Montagu Cholmeley, of Easton Hall, Grantham. The following children have been born to them: John Montague, now of Magdalene College, Cambridge, Lieut. 4th Batt. West Yorks Regt., born Dec. 31st, 1860; Walter, Lieut. 1st Batt. S. Yorks. Regt., born Nov. 17th, 1861; Edward Collingwood, of Trinity College, Cambridge, born March 2nd, 1863; Hugh Robert, born April 21st, 1864, died Jan. 6th, 1865; Philip Bertie, born Dec. 17th, 1868. Their daughters: Mary Gertrude, Cicely Winifrid, Margaret Isabella, Alice Mildred, and Winifrid Julia; a sixth daughter only survived her birth a few hours.

Mrs. Stanhope died at Bournemouth, Sept. 30, 1880, and was buried at Cawthorne, Oct. 6th.

For many years Mr. Stanhope has taken a most active and prominent part in magisterial and county business; he has been Captain of the 1st West Yorkshire Yeomanry Cavalry; is Colonel of the 4th Administrative Battalion of West York Rifles; a Deputy Chairman of the West Riding Quarter Sessions; Vice-Chairman of Aire and Calder Canal Co., &c., &c.

He has four times contested the South West Division of the West Riding in the Conservative interest, and was first returned as Knight of the Shire to the Commons House of Parliament, July 8th, 1872, at an uncontested election on the resignation of Lord Milton.

He was first defeated in 1865 along with Mr. Christopher Beckett Denison:

1865: Nomination, at Wakefield, July 21st; Declaration of the Poll, 24th:

Lord Milton	-	-	-	7,258
H. F. Beaumont	-	-	-	6,975
C. B. Denison	-	-	-	6,884
W. S. Stanhope	-	-	-	6,879

At this Election there were riots at Rotherham and Wath, the Cavalry being called out to quell them.

1868: Nomination, at Wakefield, Nov. 24th; the Declaration of the Poll, Nov. 26th:

Lord Milton	-	-	-	8,810
H. F. Beaumont	-	-	-	7,943
W. S. Stanhope	-	-	-	7,935
L. R. Starkey	-	-	-	7,621

1872: Unopposed Return of Mr. Stanhope, July 8th; proposed by Mr. Rowland Winn, M.P., seconded by Mr. L. R. Starkey.

1874: Declaration of Poll, February 11th:

W. S. Stanhope	-	-	-	9,705
L. R. Starkey	-	-	-	9,639
W. H. Leatham	-	-	-	8,265
H. F. Beaumont	-	-	-	8,146

1880: Declaration of the Poll, April 10th:

Hon. H. W. Fitzwilliam	-	-	-	11,385
W. H. Leatham	-	-	-	11,181
W. S. Stanhope	-	-	-	10,391
L. R. Starkey	-	-	-	10,028

Mr. Stanhope is joint Lord of the Manor of Horsforth, Silkstone, Gawber, Thornton, and Skelmanthorpe, with estates situated in the Parishes of Cawthorne, Silkstone, Penistone, Clayton West, Scissett, Thurgoland, Hoylandswaine, Gawber, Barnsley, Denby, Cumberworth, Horsforth, Calverley, Denholme, &c.

He is returned in what has been called the "Domesday Book" of 1873 as possessing 11,357 acres with a rental of £11,070.

Mr. Stanhope is Patron of the Vicarages of Cawthorne, Horsforth, and Hoyland-Swaine. Towards the new church now being built at Horsforth, of which Mrs. Stanhope laid the Memorial Stone, he has been a very large contributor, besides giving the site, and the Church and Vicarage of Hoyland-Swaine were built almost entirely at the cost of the different members of the Stanhope family at Cannon Hall and Banks, Mr. and the late Mrs. Stanhope taking the most active part and interest in the work, as well as giving largely towards it.

Mr. Stanhope's younger brother, John Roddam Spencer-Stanhope, Esq., late of Hillhouse, Cawthorne, now of Villa Nuti, Florence, has

for many years devoted himself to art, and been a conspicuous exhibitor in the Royal Academy, and especially ever since its establishment in the Grosvenor Gallery. He was born Jan. 21st, 1829, and married, Jan. 1859, Elizabeth, third daughter of John King, Esq., of Preston and Andover, Hants., and relict of George Frederick Dawson, Captain in the Army.

The daughters of the late Mr. and Lady Elizabeth Stanhope are Anna Maria Wilhelmina, who was married by Bishop Longley in Cawthorne Church, March 25th, 1853, to Percival Andree Pickering, Esq., Barrister-at-law, then Recorder of Pontefract, and afterwards Q.C., Attorney-General for the County Palatine of Lancaster, and Judge of the Passage Court, Liverpool; Eliza Anne, who married, June, 1858, the Rev. Richard St. John Tyrwhitt, M.A., of Oxford, and died Sept. 1859; Anne Alicia; and Louisa Elizabeth, who died March 13th, 1867, aged 35.

The present Cannon Hall, largely rebuilt about the beginning of last century and recently enlarged, is pleasantly situate about a mile north-west of Cawthorne, fronting north and south, well sheltered with timber, and with a charming view from the terrace over a well-diversified park towards the church and village to the south-east, and over a hilly, well-wooded neighbourhood to the south. The present owner's grandfather did much by his good taste to enhance the beauty of the view by planting up and down on the horizon and on many of the more prominent features of the landscape.

In the entrance hall of the house are many interesting Greek sculptures brought home by Mr. Stanhope, and a copy of that part of the original Frieze of the Parthenon of Athens, which he was the means of recovering, and presenting to the British Museum. There is a large collection of family portraits, and sketches made in Greece, &c., by the artists who accompanied Mr. Stanhope in his travels. The MS. journals of the Stanhope family go back for about a hundred and thirty years, and furnish an interesting record of one who took a prominent part in the political and social life of the close of the last century and beginning of the present, and of his son the late Mr. John Stanhope, who cared less for public life than for the elegances of literature and those classical studies and scholarly tastes which so greatly distinguished him to the last years of his life.

There is a large ancient bow at Cannon Hall which is said to have belonged to Little John, the lieutenant of Robin Hood's band. The late Rev. Charles Spencer Stanhope gave the following traditional history of it to the Rev. Dr. Gatty, who inserts it as a note on page 3 of his *Hallamshire*.“ Oct. 5, 1865. There is a bow at Cannon Hall “said to have been the bow of Little John bearing on it the name of “Col. Naylor, 1715, who is said to have been the last man who bent “it and shot a deer with it. There was also a cuirass of chain mail “and an arrow or two which were said to have belonged to Little “John, but they were lost in repairs of the house about 1780 ; but I “have heard my father say that the cuirass had been much reduced “by people stealing rings from it for memorials. Hathersage in “Derbyshire was an estate formerly belonging to the Spencer family” (see page 28) “and was left by the last Spencer to the son of his “eldest daughter, John Ashtoa Shuttleworth. In this churchyard was “the head and footstone of the grave of Little John ; and his bows, “arrows, and cuirass, according to Ashmole, as I am told, used to “hang up in the Chancel of Hathersage Church.”

Ashmole MS. 1137 : fol. 147. “ Little John lyes buried in Hather-
“sage Churchyard within three miles from Castleton, near High
“Peake, with one stone set up at his head and another at his feete,
“but a large distance between them. They say a parte of his bowe
“hangs up in the said Church.”

“From thence they have long disappeared, and a bow, &c., are
“found at Cannon Hall, a seat of the Spencers, who were also
“owners of Hathersage, and this bow was always known by the name
“of Little John's bow. It is of spliced yew, of great size, and above
“six feet long, though the ends where the horns were attached are
“broken off. The late James Shuttleworth, who died about 1826,
“had the grave opened I fancy about 1780, and the only bone which
“was found, beyond what instantly crumbled to dust, were thigh
“bones of the extraordinary length of 28½ inches. I remember, in
“the year 1820, when Sir Francis, father of Sir Charles Wood, Bart.,
“of Hickleton (now Lord Halifax), was at Cannon Hall, on my
“recounting this anecdote, sending up for the old woodman, Hinch-
“liffe, who told it me ; and he took a two-foot rule out of his pocket

'and extending the little slide showed the exact length. He mentioned besides that he was the gravedigger's son, and was present at "the disinterring of the said bone." * * * * Mr. Stanhope adds, "My brother (Mr. John Stanhope) said the bow was removed "from the Church to the Hall at Hathersage for better security."

In entering the pleasure-grounds from the park on the east side, passing over the foot-bridge, is an arch from the former porch of Silkstone Church, with the tracery of the late tower window of Cawthorne Church on your right. On our left going down the walk towards the south is a window with other masonry from Silkstone Church, the window at the bottom being the east window of Cawthorne Church previously to its former restoration—or, more accurately, alteration—in 1826. The arch beyond it was the entrance to Cawthorne South Porch previously to the recent restoration. One of the two Fonts in the grounds came from the farm-yard of Mr. Stanhope's farm of Wheatley Hill, near Scissett.

A R M S :

Spencer: Azure, a fesse erm. wavy between six sea-mews' heads erased ar.

Crest: A rock ppr thereon a sea-mew also ppr.

Motto: "*Dieu defend le droit.*" ("God defends the right.")

Stanhope: Quarterly: ermine and gules.

Crest: A tower azure with demi-lion rampant issuing or, ducally crowned gu., holding between his paws a grenade firing, ppr.

Motto: "*A Deo et Rege.*" ("From God and the King.")

Collingwood: Arg. a chev. sa. between 3 stags' heads erased of the second.

Crest: A stag at gaze, in a holly bush, proper.

Motto: "*Nil conscire sibi.*"

Roddam: Gu. on a bend arm three cinque foils sa.

Crest: A stump of an oak tree comped, sprouting out leaves, ppr.

Motto: "*Nec deficit alter.*"

CHAPTER V.

BARNBY HALL, BANKS HALL, &c.

BARNBY HALL.

THE conspicuous and pleasantly-situate house on the Barnsley Road which is now Barnby Hall was built about sixty years ago on or very near to the site of a former residence of considerable importance, the seat of a "family which derived from it their hereditary name, "and ranked with the principal gentry of these parts." In the Pedigree of Barnby of Barnby given by Hunter the family is traced up to a William de Denby, who married Sarra, daughter of Sir Alexander Venavre, Veneur, Le Hunt, or Le Hunter. From his mother, their son Robert is given as receiving eight bovates in Barnby. This Robert's son is called Robert de Barnby, who married Margaret daughter of John de Dronsfield: their son Edmund married Alice daughter and heiress of John de Midhope, which, says Hunter, "was a great advance to this family. They were further "enriched by the marriage with the niece and co-heir of Sir Anthony "Nutthil, one of the attainted Lancastrians. The Nutthil lands "lay in Holderness. The attainder appears to have been reversed. "The lands of Nutthil, Preston, and Stockholme, part of his inheritance, were at least in the hands of Robert Barnby, father of "John, in 7 Henry VII., when he was a party to indentures with "Sir Robert Hildiard, of Winestead, by which it appears that "Sir Robert had those manors to farm of the lease of John son of "Robert, paying to certain feoffees the annual sum of £10, &c."

The following is a deed of the above William de Denby who is not to be confounded, Hunter remarks, with another William de Denby, lord of Denby in Peniston, who was his contemporary: "Sciant, &c. Will: de Denebi confirmavi Adæ fratri meo &c., "homagio suo et servitio suo, totam terram illam in uno assarto quod "vocatur Billecliffe in territorio de Calthorn, quam Sarra mater mea

F

"eidem Adæ et heredibus suis dedit et concessit. Test. Dno Rob. de "Holand milite, Willo Dno de Denabi, Will. de Pengeston" and others.

The Barnby family were at one time or other connected by marriage with all the neighbouring great families of Le Hunter, Bosville, Rockley, Hilyard, Waterton, Burdet, and Green.

In the will of a Nicholas Wortley, Esq., of South Kirkby, Dec. 25, 1492, a Ralph Barnby—"Radulphus Barneby, armigero"—is given as a witness. *Testamenta Ebor.* Vol. IV. p. 76. (Surtees Society, Vol. 53.)

In an inquisition after the death of Ralph Barnby in 1 Elizabeth, part of his estates are given as "a capital mess. and three tenements "in Barnby, held of Thomas Waterton as of his manor of Cawthorne; "two messuages and lands in Cawthorne, and the Manors of Midhope, Langside, Bilcliffe, Swinden, Holden, and Penisal."

The family began to fall into comparative decay about the reign of James I.; and after selling off several parts of the estates, Sir Charles Barnby's son and heir Thomas, who married Mary, daughter of William Green of Mickethwaite, no sooner came of age than he sold the Manor of Midhope in 19 James I. (1623.)

In the Civil War, the estates of Thomas Barnby were sequestered, he himself was adjudged a delinquent, and was called upon by the Parliament to pay a fine of £188 as a composition. The charge was brought against him of having "signed a petition for erecting a "garrison at Wortley, to be maintained and kept against the Parliament, and that he voluntarily contributed towards the maintenance "of the forces raised." His estate, in which are included some ironworks (whence Barnby *Furnace*), is returned at the annual value of £111. He is given, however, in the "Parish Survey" of 1648 as possessing 349 acres, with a rental of £200 a year. In answer to the charges, he replies, that, "being under the power of the enemy, "he was compelled to set his hand to the Petition which he could "not possibly avoid without the ruin of himself and family, and asks "for an annuity which was charged upon the estate to be continued "to his grandmother, who was then living, and concludes by giving "a list of his debts: Mrs. Sara Wortley, £64; Mrs. Mary Barnby,

"£108; Mr. Wm. Milner, £50; and Margaret Monckton, £52.'
(*Royalist Composition Papers, 2nd Series*: Vol. XIV: pp. 589-601.)

In Torre's *Testamentary Burials* (about 1687) is the following entry: "6 May, A.D. 1623. Thomas Barneby of Barneby-hall, Esq., "made his will proved 29th May, 1627, giving his soul to God "Almighty, his Creator, hoping through Jesus Christ to be saved; "and his body to be buried in the Churchyard of Cawthorne, and on "a stone to be from Heath Quarry with his name and arms engraven "and layd above him."

The Barnby family was one of the few in this neighbourhood which retained the Roman faith, and had to suffer civil penalties as "Recusants," refusing to obey the Act of Parliament which required them to be in communion with the Church of England, as a safeguard (so it was thought) against Papal intrigue against the State.

In the "*List of Roman Catholics in the County of York in 1604*." E. Peacock, F.S.A.," there is given the entry made on the somewhat mutilated second page of the *Rawlinson MSS.* B 452:

"Caiethorne parishe.

"Beatrix Barneby wief of Tho. Barnby, Esq Robert Barnebye
"sonne of ye said Thomas Barneby. Isabell Barneby. Dorathie
"Barnby doughters of ye said Thomas. Alice Walton servant to ye
"said Thomas Barneby. Margaret Champney wedow. Charles
"Champney. Nicholas Champney, sonnes of ye said Margaret.
"Elizabeth Champney wief of ye said Nicholas and all there childrer.
"Arthur Burdett gent, Mary his weif. ffrancis Tyngle et Michaell
"servants to ye said Arthure. Alice Walker wief to Charles Walker.

"Recusants, but no tyme is sett downe.

Semynary Priestes. ffrances Barneby son of Tho. Barneby Esqe.
"and Percival Champney, otherwise popishly called Anthony, being
"both semynary priestes, have resorted divers tymes within this *xij*
"moneths last 'past to the houses of Thomas Barneby, Esq. and
"Margaret Champney as the presentor have heard."

Hunter gives the following as being presented as Recusants at Cawthorne in 1624: Lady Barnby; Ann Barnby, wife of Mr. Barnby; Isabel Barnby, a daughter of Thomas Barnby, Esq.; also James Beaumont and Ann his daughter, and Margaret Rodes.

This Thomas Barnby was son of Ralph Barnby and Beatrix, daughter of Sir Thomas Waterton of Walton, his wife Beatrix being the daughter of Thomas Burdett of Birthwaite. Their daughter Frances married a Walter Spencer, of London, gent.; their eldest son was the Sir Charles Barnby, Knt., whose son Thomas is mentioned above as having sold the Manor of Midhope.

In the *Visitation of Yorkshire in 1585* is given the pedigree of the Barnby family: "Thomas son of Ralph and Beatrix Waterton now living," Sir Charles being "aet. 16, 1585." In 1612, Sir Charles is given as "married to Hester Disney and has Thomas, aet. 11 (1612) "and Mary aet. 16 (1612)."

"Thomas Barnby de Barnby, ar.," is given in the *Visitation* among the "Liberi tenentes" of Staincross, along with Georgius Woodruffe de Woolley, ar., justic., Gervasius Nevill de Chevet, ar., justic., Radulphus Wortley de Wortley, ar., Franciscus Bosvile de Gunthwaite, ar., Willielmus Rockley de Worsborough, ar., Mathæus Wentworth de West Bretton, ar., Henricus Burdett de Denby, ar., Franciscus Burdett de Burthwaite, ar., Johannes Moxon de Hoyland-Swaine, and others.

Sir Charles's son Thomas Barnby had only two daughters co-heiresses, by his wife Mary Greene, of Mickethwaite (Banks), Beatrix, who married John Allot, of Bentley Grange, and Mary, who became the second wife of Nicholas Bowden, of Bowden in Derbyshire, whose first wife was a Woderove (Woodruffe), of Woolley.

"Nicholas Bowden, of Bowden, gent., married Mary ye daughter and one of ye co-heirs of Thomas Barnby, of Barnby, in the County "of York, Esq., sext. day of Sept., 1652.

"Barnby Bowden was born ye 5th day of August, 1653, about 6 "of ye clock in ye morning, and was baptized ye 16th day of ye "same. Thomas Barnby and — Foljamb, Esq., godfathers, and "Katherine Wentworth, wife of Michael Wentworth of Woly, Esq., "godmother.

"Thomas Bowden was born ye 4th day of October, 1654, about "3 o'clock in ye morning, and was baptized ye 18th of ye same, "Hen. Bagshawe, of Ridge, and Tristram Stafford, godfathers, and "Mrs. Woderofe, godmother."

("Register, *Chapel en le Firth.*" *The Reliquary*, Vol. VI., p. 228.)

It was from this Woderose (Woodruffe) family that the Wentworths of Woolley bought that estate about 1600.

This last-named Thomas Bowden is given in the "Freeholde Booke" for about 1660 as in possession of considerable estate at Cawthorne, the rental given to it being exactly what the Barnby estate is valued at in the above-mentioned "Parish Survey" of 1648:

Thomas Bowden, Esq., Barnby.....	200	li. per ann.
John Spencer, gent., Cannon Hall	100	"
John Green, puer, Banks	300	"
John Green, puer	100	"
Robert Smith	20	"
Thomas Wainewright	20	"
John Shirt	20	"
Matthew Swallow	10	"
Josias Mickethwaite	10	"
Wm. Littlewood	10	"
Thomas Dickson.....	10	"

A Mr. Thomas Bowden died at Barnby Hall in 1681, aged 44, and was buried at Cawthorne, April 15th. We shall see the recently discovered monuments of his mother, who died in 1665, and of her father, Thomas Barnby, who died at Barnby Hall in 1668, in the description of the Church.

The other sister and co-heiress, Beatrix, who married John Allott of Bentley Grange, had a son John, who married Elizabeth, daughter of William Bosville, of Gunthwaite. They had one daughter and heir, Mary, who married Godfrey Copley, of Skelbrook, Esq., and had no issue. "Mr. Godfrey Copley and Mrs. Mary Allott married "October the 3rd, 1689."—*Par. Reg.* In Hunter he is given as selling the moiety of Barnby Hall to Mr. John Spencer in 1701. He died, however, in 1700, and Mr. Spencer was a trustee under his will, the estate being heavily involved. A Mr. Dickens is spoken of at this time as having "a great deal of money on the Barnby estate." A letter of Tho. Simpson to Sir John Kaye of Woodsome, dated Wakefield, 23 Sept., 1701, says, "Barnby is sold to Mr. Spencer." Mr. William Spencer, his son, bought the other moiety of the Barnby estate from Sir John and Lady Ramsden in 1755 for £6,400, and the property continues part of the Cannon Hall estate.

There are many records of this Barnby family in the Dodsworth MSS.

The Arms of the family (they are said in the *Visitation* of 1612 to be "in the Church of Barnesley," and are also noticed there by Dodsworth about 1620):

Or, a lion rampant sable, charged with four escallops, argent.

BANKS HALL.

This house, which was formerly called Micklethwaite or The Bank, the residence since 1851 of the Misses Frances and Maria Spencer-Stanhope, was for many years the seat of one of the branches of the Greene family. It is pleasantly situate about a mile to the south-west from the village, the house facing south and east.

A Pedigree of the Greene family from the sixteenth century—36 Henry VIII.—is given in Hunter down to a Samuel Green, of the Bank, living there in 1733, whom we shall find erecting a monument in the Church in that year to his "ancestors and relations."

There is a "Thomas Greene of Cawthorne in com. Ebor. to whom "Richard St. George, Esq., Norroy K. of Armes granted the coate "and crest here exprest, 6 Oct., 1612," being the same as those allowed to William Greene of Micklethwaite in 1666.

"Greene of Bancke. Pomfret, 7 April, 1666." In the Pedigree at this Herald's Visitation held as above by the illustrious Sir William Dugdale, "Ralphe Greene of Micklethwayt in the Parish of Cawthorne in Com. Ebor. 36 Hen. 8." is given as having a son William, who married the daughter of George Cressy of Elmhirst in Cawthorne, and had an elder son John Greene of Elmhirst; a second son Richard, "of Micklethwayt, vulgo Bancke, in ye Parish of "Calthorne," and a daughter Mary, wife of Thomas Barnby, of Barnby, Esq. Richard's son William married at Silkstone, June 10, 1654, Mary daughter of Michael Portington and his wife, who was a daughter of Matthew Wentworth, of Bretton, Esq. He is given "ætat. 33 annor., 7 April, 1666," his "son and heire William, ætat. 9."

The Thomas Greene of Cawthorne mentioned above is of another branch of this family whose pedigree is given in Hunter from a Simon Greene in the sixteenth century to the Visitation in 1612. One of this family, a Greene of Thundercliffe Grange, in Ecclesfield, had his coat-of-arms allowed at Doncaster, 3 Aug., 1665, the Wentworths' of Woolley being recognised on the 5th "at Barnesley," and the Spencers' on the 4th at Doncaster.

We shall find the name of Greene among the benefactors to the Living of Cawthorne.

Early in the seventeenth century "William Greene land belonging to Elmhirst" is given as 203 acres; "Mr. Greene land" [of Micklethwayt] as 154 acres, and in 1663 as 362 acres.

The Banks estate was sold about the middle of last century to Mr. Fawkes of Farnley, and was added by purchase to the Cannon Hall estate in 1826.

Banks Hall has in the present century been the residence of Mr. Thomas Wilson, Mr. Richard Thorp, and Mr. Thomas Ridley, of Northumberland, who tried the experiment of "gentleman-farming" there without much success. It was during the eleven years that it was occupied by Mr. Thomas Wilson, a man of conspicuous taste and ability, son of Mr. Daniel Wilson, of Barnby Furnace, that the grounds were laid out in their present form. After the heavy losses he suffered through unsuccessful mining operations, he was for many years connected with the Aire and Calder Navigation Company.

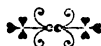
THE MANOR HOUSE

Of Cawthorne is situated very near to the Church, on the north side of it. The present house, which has only been built within the last few years, most probably occupies the site, or is very near to it, of the original Manor House of the first Saxon lords of Cawthorne, to whom we owe the first foundation of the neighbouring Church. There are no traces now of any antiquity about the house, nor has it for some centuries been occupied by its owner. It came into possession of the late Mr. Stanhope so recently as 1852, through a considerable exchange of property at Kexborough for the houses

built upon the lord of the manor's commons and certain lands which Mr. Beaumont had in the village of Cawthorne. Mr. Beaumont still retains, as we have seen, the lordship of the manor, and is also the owner of Cinder Hill and Low Mill Farms in the Parish, and of the large wood which borders them on the north, and which still retains its old name of Cawthorne Park.

Among other observable houses in the parish Flash House may be mentioned as having been for several generations the estate of the Rowley family. Over the door are the letters "J. A. R., 1729," for John and his wife Alice Rowley, in whose time the house was built or rebuilt. The same letters with the date of 1689 are found on the barn. His father, also called John, died there in 1728, in his 87th year, whilst the son, who died in 1761, saw his 91st year. The Rowley estate of Flash House was bought by the late Mr. Stanhope after the death of the father of the present Mr. C. O. Rowley, of Barnsley, in 1829. A Mr. Daniel Rowley, of the same family, was living at Barnby Furnace in the early part of the last century.

Jowett House in the Parish was for many generations connected with the Lindley family, Upper House with the Shirts, Norcroft, Upper and Lower, with the Wooffendens and the West family. The original farm-house of Hillhouse was altered and enlarged into its present form about fifteen years ago, and was the residence for a few years of Mr. Roddam Stanhope. On the footpath leading from Hillhouse to the Church we find one of the most pleasing views in the Parish or neighbourhood. Rawroyd is one of the few remaining houses which still show the style of the principal farm-houses of more than two hundred and fifty years ago, whilst Hill Top House, built of red brick, shows the comfortable family residence of a century and a half later.



CHAPTER VI.

THE TOWNSHIP OF CAWTHORNE.

THE present Township of Cawthorne, which is given in the Ordnance Survey as containing 3,707-2-26 acres, is just the same in area as the township of the Domesday Book of eight hundred years ago, being "the Manor of Cawthorne."

Its comparative rateable value in early times may be seen from a Subsidy Roll of Edward III. (1350), in which the Township of Cawthorne is assessed at *xlii s.*, while Thurlstone stands as the highest rated township of the Wapentake: Thurlstone, *lvi s.*; Worsborough, *ls.*; Barnsley, *xxvi s.*; Darton, *xxx s.*, Silkstone, *xxvi s.*; Dodworth, *xx s.*; Barugh, *xvii s.*; High Hoyland, *xvi s.* At the close of the last century the relative proportions of the County Rate in the some townships were as follows: Cawthorne, Barnsley, Worsborough, Thurlstone, *1s.*; Darton, Dodworth, Silkstone, Barugh, *6d.*; High Hoyland, *4d.*

In the historical Poll Tax of Richard II. (1379), the "gross injustice of which exaction, making the poorest man contribute as much as the wealthiest, set England on fire from sea to sea," and gathered the men of Kent round Wat Tyler, we see that the township of Cawthorne produced *xxvi s. 4d.*, at *4d.* for every person, male and female, above fifteen years of age. Barnsley produced *£1 13s. 8d.*; Penistone, *5s. 2d.*; Silkstone, *12s. 4d.*; Dodworth, *18s. 4d.*; Darton, *9s. 4d.*; Denby, *11s. 8d.*; High Hoyland, *3s. 6d.*; Kexborough, *6s. 2d.*; West Bretton, *5s. 10d.*; Clayton, *3s. 8d.*; Cumberworth, *5s. 6d.*; Monk Bretton, *14s. 2d.* Being a tax levied on all equally, it gives the relative population of these several townships.

The full list of those who were thus taxed at Cawthorne is as follows:

VILLATA DE COLTHORNE.

Johannes filius Roberti Constabularius juratus & Idonia uxor ejus *iiij d.*; Robertus de Barnebe et Alicia uxor ejus, *Barker, vjd.*; Willelmus del Herst *iiij d.*; Magota Ffoy *4d.*; Johanna Platesmyth, *4d.*

Johannes Skorer et Johanna uxor ejus, 4d.; Willelmus Skorer et Alicia uxor ejus, 4d.; Johanna Haggeman, 4d.; Willelmus King et Alicia uxor ejus, 4d.; Alic' de Hepworth, 4d.; Robertus Jouet et Cecilia uxor ejus, 4d.; Thos. Milner et Alicia uxor ejus, 4d.; Robertus Redil et Cesilia uxor ejus, 4d.; Adam filius ejus; Robertus Wilkynson et Agnes uxor ejus, *Souter*, 6d.; Johannes Ffamutlus (sic) ejus, 4d.; Alicia filia ejus, 4d.; Alicia soror ejus, 4d.; Willelmus de Micklethwaite et Nabul uxor ejus, *Sutor*, 6d.; Johanna de Micklethwaite, 4d.; Diot' ancilla Willelmi predicti 4d.; Johannes de Cranschagh et Alicia uxor ejus, *Souter*, 6d.; Johannes Adde et Elena uxor ejus, 4d.; Johannes filius ejus, 4d.; Johannes Taylour et Cecilia uxor ejus, 4d.; Robertus de Aylmeherst et Beatrix uxor ejus, 4d.; Magota filia ejus, 4d.; Rogerus Bartrem et Esabella uxor ejus, 4d.; Johannes de Hethele et Magota uxor ejus, 4d.; Johannes Dobson et Agnes uxor ejus, 4d.; Magota filia ejus, 4d.; Diot' soror ejus, 4d.; Robertus Chapman et Alicia uxor ejus, 4d.; Diot' del Daykins, 4d.; Willelmus filius ejus, 4d.; Johannes de Chalesworth et Cecilia uxor ejus, 4d.; Magota ancilla ejus, 4d.; Willelmus de Moslay et Johanna uxor ejus, 4d.; Thomas Bethebroke et Cecilia uxor ejus, 4d.; Radulphus Golde-smythe et Elena uxor ejus, 4d.; Johannes Tat et Johanna uxor ejus, 4d.; Thomas Worme et Margaret uxor ejus, 4d.; Ricardus Hunter et Johanna uxor ejus, 4d.; Beatrix Clercwyf, 4d.; Johannes Hunt et Emmot uxor ejus, 4d.; Adam Turbut et Magota uxor ejus, 4d.; Robertus Dobson et Agnes uxor ejus, 4d.; Johanna filia ejus, 4d.; Hugo Balking et Johanna uxor ejus, 4d.; Robertus Marchand et Magota uxor ejus, 4d.; Magote Claret, 4d.; Thomas Turner et Margareta uxor ejus, 4d.; Isabella filia ejus, 4d.; Robertus Mokeson et Margareta uxor ejus, 4d.; Willelmus Taylour et Margareta uxor ejus, 4d.; Ricardus Worme et Agnes, 4d.; Diot' Letis, 4d.; Cesot soror ejus, 4d.; Willelmus de Thorneton et Johanna uxor ejus, 4d.; Robertus Souter et Diot' uxor ejus, *Souter*, 6d.; Johannes filius ejus, 4d.; Thomas Frater ejus, 4d.; Johannes Ode et Margareta uxor ejus, 4d.; Willelmus Souter et Ibota uxor ejus, *Skynner*, 6d.; Willelmus Ibotson, 4d.; Willelmus Dey, 4d.; Elena ancilla ejus, 4d.; Alicia de Brokehouse, 4d.; Thomas Dey et Johanna uxor ejus, 4d.; Idonia Dey, 4d.; Avicia filia ejus, 4d.; Robertus Smyth et Agnes uxor ejus, *Smyth*, 12d.; Johannes Blomer, *Smyth*, 6d.; Johannes Aiche, 4d.;

Elena White, 4d. Summa *xxvjs. x d.* (*The Poll Tax of Richard II.*: Yorks. Archæolog: Soc. Publications).

There are here given forty households with the mention of husband and wife, and about a dozen more may be safely added to these forty in estimating the total number of houses and population. The employments, which are given in italics, show the number of those who depended upon other occupations than those connected with agriculture. The "Barker," the "Skeyner," with the four "Souters," (shoemakers) would point to the ancient tanyards here, and the two "Smyths," one of whom is the only person who pays 12d. for himself and his wife, tell us of the iron-forges, with the "Smyth" and the "Blomer" found here as surnames. In his *Industrial Biography*, Smiles gives an extract from a contract made, Dec. 26th, 1352, for supplying wood and iron for iron "blomes" at Kirskell near Otley, these "blomes" being probably the bloomeries or fires in which the iron was made. (pp. 30, 1.)

The names of Barnebe, Jouet, Taylour, Daykins, Mokeson, Brookehouse, are still found existing as names of families or places. Two hundred years later than the above Poll Tax we have a few Cawthorne names mentioned in "Musters taken of the Privat Men "and Towne Soldiers within the Wapentacke of Staincrose at Barns- "leye the *iiij*th of December, 1587, by Richard Wortleye and "George Woodroff, Esquires." Cawthorne, Thurlstone, Barnsley, and Worsbrough are the only places in the Wapentake where there are four "Town Soldiers" required: their names at Cawthorne are P. Edmonde Haighe, F.; C. William Hawcrofte, F.; C. Richard Gawthorpe, F.; P. Richard Rawling, F. Armor. The "Private Men" here are P. William Champneye, F.; C. Thomas Greene, F.; P. Thomas Catlowe, F.; C. William Greene, F. The letter "P." means "Armed Picks;" "C." means "Calivers" (a kind of musket, from *calibre*); "F." shows that they were properly armed or "furnyshed." In this local militia are found many names of families which have had a prominent connection with the places they are mentioned under. At Thurgoland, we find "P. Thomas Cudworth "F., savyng a better man," one of the family which resided at East-field for four hundred years; at Stainbrough we find John Cutler, one

of a family which rose to great distinction: he himself is probably the John Cutler of Falthwaite, who on the 6th of April in that very year (1587) had married for his second wife Ann daughter of John Wordsworth of Brook-house, Penistone, widow of John Cudworth of Eastfield. Under Stainbrough is also "Richard Wadsworth:" the Richard whose son William, of Falthwaite and Wraith House, married Marg. Cudworth in Jan., 1589, and from whom in direct succession in the sixth generation came the poet, William Wordsworth, and his brother Christopher, the latter being the father of the poet's distinguished nephews, the present Bishops of Lincoln and St. Andrews.

Under "Worsbroughe" in this Muster-roll is found Roger Elmhurst, of Elmhirst and Houndhill, who purchased the Manor of Silkstone, and whose ancestors had already been connected with Worsborough for two hundred years, as their direct descendants still continue to be. "William Wordsworthe" is the one "Privat Man" at Penistone, the son most probably of John Wordsworth of Waterhall: John Moxson, armed with a "Bill," is given for Hoylland-Swayne, and William Catling as the Town Soldier there, though the words, "The man appears not," are added. In this name of Catling we have the origin of Catling Hall, now commonly called Cat-hill, afterwards the residence of the Sotwells. At Barnsley, we see Thomas Kesfurthe, being Thomas Keresforth of Keresforth-Hill; at Munckburton, George Woode, an ancestor of the present Lord Halifax, and Thos. Allot; at Dartor Nicholas Burditt, one of the great Burdett family of Birthwaite Hall.

In 1615, when the County of York was charged with the provision of 400 horses, we find the Cawthorne name of Thomas Barnby, Esq., set down for one, and that of Matthew Wentworth, Esq.

The following is an order from Richard Cudworth of Eastfield, as Chief Constable of this Wapentake, to the Constables and Sessors of Cawthorne, made from an exact copy of the order as retained by Richard Cudworth at the time:

"By vertue of a warrante to us directed under the hande and seale
"of Sir Thomas Danbye Knight and High Sheriffe of the County of
"Yorke for the payment of £144 5s. 4d. charged upon our Weapen-
"take of Stainecrosse, by vertue, towards providing two Ships for

“His Majestie’s use, by vertue of which warrant wee have assessed
 “upon the Towneshipp of Cawthorne the some of £7 15s. and have
 “appointed John Shirtt Robt. Smith Thomas Pashley to be sessors
 “for the sayd towneshipp how much every man in the said towne-
 “shipp must pay, and because ye clergie are to pay their proportion
 “herein, you must give them notice that they may joyne with you
 “in this assessment if soe they please, if they have any meanes that
 “may fall within th’s assessment, with this discretion, that if there be
 “any of abillytye amongst you by reason of gainefull lande” [this
 word ought to be ‘trades’] “or great stockes of money or other
 “personally estates who have little lande that in a land stocke would
 “paye very litle or nothinge, you are to sess them to their abylytye
 “and applye their assessments to the easinge of other that are
 “indebted or charged with many children, and it is further required
 “that you bringe your assessment faire written in two partes under
 “what you have assessed upon every man within your sayd towne,
 “and the same to deliver to me at Eastfield at or before the thyr-
 “teenth day of November instante fixed by this warrant; and,
 “because the day is appointed for the payment of the monye unto
 “the collectors, you are to appoint the mony to be in rediness in your
 “constables handes whensoever it shall be demanded: fayle you not
 “herein, as you will answer the contrarye: dated the tenth day of
 “November 1637, by me Richard Cudworth.”

In a summary of the assessment for the Wapentake, Worsborough is given as having to pay £12 10s., Cawthorne and Thurlstone £7 15s., Barnsley £6 10s., Penistone £3., Silkstone £3 14s., Dodworth £4., Darton £3 5s., Hoyland-Swaine £3 6s., Kexborough and Barugh £3 5s. Among these papers of Richard Cudworth is a list of those at Dodworth who followed the example of the memorable Buckinghamshire Squire, John Hampden, at this time, and “would not pay there shipp money,” the first name there being that of Hen. Hobson, who refused his 5s. The name of Richard Elmhirst is given in this Chief Constable’s Book as receiving from him a sum of £3 6s. 8d., Nov. 20, 1637, “for bullits and shot for His Majesties “service.” His Book gives all the Riding Assessments made at this time upon the Wapentake: for the “repaire” of several County Bridges; “for the House of Correction at Wakefield, due yearly at

"Easter onelye, £1 18s. 2d.; money due to be paid to the prisoners "in Yorke Castle at evry assizes 6s. 7d.; to Captain ——— for his "pension, 16s.; these are to be collected yearly; for the Pourehous "about Christmas £8 1s. 3d.; lame souldiers money evry Sessions "out of the Parishes as followeth £3 7s."

The following apportionment of an Assessment of £20 made on the West Riding in 1638 for Wakefield House of Correction shows the relative wealth of the different Divisions: Agbrig and Morley, Claro, and Staincliffe and Ewcrosse £15 8s. each; Skireacke (Shire-oak), Barketon Ash, and Osgoldcrosse and Staincrosse, £7 14s. each (whereof Staincross one third part only); Strafford and Tickhill, £10 16s.

In 1642, the Parish of Cawthorne is one of the nine neighbouring Parishes which support Sir Francis Wortley in the Royal cause against the Parliament. They are appointed to pay to the "said Sir Francis "Wortley for the mainteynance of his said garrison (which is to consist of one hundred and fiftie dragoons besides officers) the some of "eighty-five pounds, fiteene shillings, fivence farthing, by the "weeke." In consideration of this payment, there is a Royal warrant "to the chief constables of the Wapentake of Staynecross and the "petty constables of these Parishes," giving them notice "to forbear "to demande or collecte of any of the inhabitants of the said severall "Parishes any part of the assessment of thirtie thousand pounds "lately granted of this country towards the maintenance of His "Majestie's army."

This warrant is given in *Hunter*, Vol. II., p. 317, as signed by Edward Osborne, Wm. Wentworth, Francis Monckton, Edward Stanhope, and Robert Rockley.

This garrison of Sir Francis Wortley was established at Tankersley.

The landowners of Cawthorne were not unanimous, however, in the support of the Royal cause. Mr. Godfrey Bosvile of Gunthwaite, the grandfather of that Godfrey whose initials "G. B. 1690" are still to be seen with the Bosvile arms on one of the buildings of Gunthwaite, was an active adherent of the Parliament, holding a commission as colonel of an infantry regiment, being himself a member of

the Long Parliament, returned for the borough of Warwick in 1640. John Shirt, of Cawthorne Lanes, was his steward. There is a Captain Shirt of Rawroyd at this time, also a Parliamentary officer, whose name frequently occurs in a "Diary of Captain Adam Eyre, of Hazlehead," published in the Surtees Society's Volume of *Yorkshire Diaries*. (Vol. 65 : 1877.)

He calls it "Diurnall or Catalogue of all my Actions and Expences "from the 1st of January, 1646 [7]."

"August 25, 1646 : Went to Cawthorne to see Mr. Bosvile at Jo. Shirt's."

One entry speaks of calling on Capt. Shirt, "who told us hee had "stated his accounts at London as leiftenant to my brother, and it "was to be reported to the House, amongst others ; and that he had "entrusted Mr. Boswell (Bosvile) to speake for him there."

"April 18. (Easter Day.) This morne I went to Cawthron to "Church, where I heard Mr. Broadley preach in the forenoon ; and "after sermon I gave Jo. Shirt a lettre and a book from Mr. Bosvile. "Then I went to diner with Capt. Shirt ; and, after, we went to "Broadgates and I spent 4d., and rid to Silkstone where I heard "Mr. Spoford preach. This morne was a snow all the country over."

"I called on Ralph Wordsworth of Waterhall and we went to "Cawthron."

"William (Wordsworth) and I came and mett Ed. Michell at "Mr. Broadley's house at Cawthron, and thence we went to the Ale- "house with William Swift, and spent each of us 6d. ; and thence to "Jo. Shirt's."

"Thence to Cawthron to see Mr. Boswell at Jo. Shirt's who sent "his man to me in the morne, to whom I gave 5s."

"To Cawthron and there spent 6d. Thence we went to Rawroyd "and called on Capt. Shirt."

A Mr. Stanhope is mentioned in the Diary in connection with Bradford and "Ottley," where Capt. Eyre gives a particular of what debenture he is to take to London. "1st. My owne, attested by my "leiftenant and cornett, and certified by Major Spencer."

"Thence I went to Cawthron and spo'ke to Matthew Lynley."

In the "Freeholder Booke" of Staincross, in 1665, the names at Cawthorne are "Thomas Barnby, Esq.; William Greene, gent.; "Matthew Swallow, yeom.; John Spencer, gent."

Among the papers in the possession of the Vicar of Cawthorne is a "Survey of all the lands within the Constabularie of Cawthorne "taken in the month of January, 1648, by Thomas Cawthorne," of Worsbrough,—the same Thomas Cawthorne, doubtless, whose name appears as a yeoman among the Freeholders of Worsbrough in 1665.

The Barnby Estate is given as 349 acres. Amongst the names of fields are "the Schoolhouse croft," "the Roydes against the Furnace," the "over and nether Pittlands," "Willcocke Houlnes," "Hudd croft."

Sir Thomas Wentworth's estate is given as 72 acres, and Mrs. Wentworth's 78 acres. In this are "Kilnehouse Croft"—the 'Kilnehouse-piece' of our present Cemetery and adjoining gardens,—2 acres 3 roods: Towne Ing; Shingle at the Bridge; Cock croft; Parson Close; Hudroyd; Morris Croft; Butts in West Field; Kirkcroft, &c.

The word "Butts" occurs several times in the Survey, carrying us back to the time of Edward IV., when every Englishman was obliged to have a bow of his own height, and Butts for the practice of archery were to be erected near every village, where the inhabitants were obliged to shoot up and down on every Feast-day under penalty of being fined a halfpenny. "Butt Croft" and "Butt Ing" are still the names of the two fields to the east of the Vicarage, in the latter of which used to be the Butt or Serpent well, whose waters have just been made use of again to supply the lower end of the village, before the tradition has quite died out, which makes a serpent periodically fly across to it from Cawthorne Park.

The Survey was made, of course, for the Township rating: lands are mentioned in it as "belonginge to Vickars farme and Joshua Lindley which Mr. Greene is to pay lay for." Norcroft, "Over" and "Neither," is given as belonging to John Mosley; part of over Norcroft with Hillhouse and Michell Farm, both "in William Shirte occupation," belong to Mr. Greene, with Bankes and Bilcliffe; Elmhirst to William Greene: Mr. Bosvile's lands include Dawalls,

with great and little Hollin roide, William Pashley's farm (Pashley Green ?), John Shirte's farme at Upper House, land in Lionell Hawksworth's and Robert Shirt's occupation, Dawwalls in Matthew Crossland's, Deakin Brook, Rawroyd in George Shirt's. Another part of Rawroyd with "Babeshough botombe," "Smithy royd," &c., is mentioned as "unsurveyed."

Broadgates is given as Thomas Pashley's. John Shirte is given as occupying 84 acres with a "Barkehouse close" in it. Mich. Hartley (a brother of Robert Hartley) has "land belonging Rawleing House in John Shirte occupation." Mr. Oley has the Rouleyes; Joshua Butterworth and John Lindley have each part of Jowett-House lands: Thomas Smith is the owner of Dayne hill, with its "Barkehouse close;" Matthew Linley of the Roulands; Brookehouse land, in William Shirte occupation, belongs to Harison; Cliffe Hill, Brookehouse croft, But Inge, Brige Inge, &c., belong to Thomas Wainwright, who also occupies them. "Windmilne Hill" is "Littlewood land." Bower croft, the Towne Inge, &c., belong to Henry Thompson; the "shingle at gill roys" is given as two roods; Minister croft, one acre; George Dixon has six acres at "the milne called the "rayles."

Robert Hartley's land is given in 1649 as 233 acres, and, though it is not stated whether as owner or tenant of Cannon Hall, it certainly gives part of this estate as his own, in the occupation of others.

In comparing the number of landowners at that time and the present, we see how greatly the number has diminished, and how large a proportion of the Parish now belongs to the owner of Cannon Hall through successive purchases: Dean Hill came by purchase to Mr. John Spencer from Dame Gertrude Gresley and Jane Grammar, with Clough Green and other smaller properties, in 1761, a Mr. Robert Smith, who married a sister of John Green of Elmhirst, owning it in 1734 (*John Hobson's Diary*); the Barnby estate, part in 1701 and the other moiety in 1755; the Rawroyd estate from Godfrey, Lord Macdonald, Sir Francis Burdett, and John Hall Esq. (the Bosville trustees), in 1831, with Hadden and other land; the Banks estate from Mr. Fawkes of Farnley, in 1826; Flash House from the Rowleys not long after; the Jowett-House property in 1859; Upper House

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gradually from various part-owners between 1848 and 1870; what has lately been known as Mr. West's property, from Mr. Bramah, in 1876.

In the full Survey of the Township there is a note at the end: "This booke was written by Mathew Lindley for Mr. Greene of "Bancks, in the year of our Lord 1663," being copied, we may suppose, from the Assessment Survey of 1648. There is an analysis of the principal estates at the end: "All Mr. Barnby lands with "Hugset, &c., 351 acres; Sir Thos. Wentworth's 159, besides two "lands and a park; Mr. Greene lands, 362; Mr. Bosvile's 415, "besides woodland, 84 acres; Belonginge the Cannon Hall 211, "with 8 acres of wood."

In another handwriting—Mr. Greene's own—"Cannon Hall in "everie assessment per acre made be dubble to me and above halfe "as much more as may appeare by this surveye. The number of "plaine land in the whole is 2,589 acres, 1 rood, 16 perches."

Another assessment list gives the acreage, the rental per annum, the rent per acre, and a column with a rate at a halfpenny in the pound on the rental. On the back of the paper, which came from Bretton Hall not many years ago, is an entry, "Resêved of my cosen "Wintworth ye 9 of Aprill 1550 ye sum of fifty shilling which "I promest to pay a year upon a Counte. I say riserved by me "Rd. Wheteley." This seems to be the Richard Wheatley of Woolley whose pedigree in Hunter makes his father Richard to have married a daughter of Richard Wentworth of Bretton in Henry VII.'s time. A Richard Whetley was fined *vij*d. at Barnsley in 27 Henry VIII. for obstructing the way leading from Woolley to Wakefield.

Among the entries in this Survey are the following:

PER.		NAME.	RATES.		PER ACRE.	
ACRS.	ANNUM.		s.	d.	s.	d.
349	200	Thos. Barnby	8	4	12	0
72	106	Tho. Wentworth	4	2		
78	40	Mrs. Wentworth	1	8	10	0
38	22	Robert Fawley	0	11	10	0

PER		NAME.	RATES.		PER ACRE.	
ACRS.	ANNUM.		s.	d.	s.	d.
104	52	Jo. Mosley.....	2	2	10	0
203	92	Willm. Greene	3	10	9	10
69	31	Robt. Woffenden	1	3½	9	0
37	18	Willm. Shirtt.....	0	9	10	0
38	16	Lyo. Micklethwaite	0	8	9	0
154	50	Widow Greene	2	1	6	7*
17	7	Jo. Wainwright	0	3½	9	10
18	8	Jo. Firth.....	0	4	9	10
43	17	Rich. Shawe	0	8½	9	0
27	12	Lyo. Hawsworth	0	6	9	0
168	56	John Shirtt.....	2	4	{ 6 8 or 6 9*	
29	14	Robert Shirtt.....	0	7		7 6*
	20	Jo. Shirt for Rawlin House	0	10		
	21	Jo. Firth.....	0	10½		
69	20	Nath. Rothamley	0	10	6	8*
	11	James Charlesworth	0	5½		
47	20	John Crossland.....	0	10	8	0*
51	22	Low. Bower	0	11	7	3
31	14	Jo. Linley	0	7	8	0*
233	80	Robert Hartley.....	3	4	{ 6 10 or 8 6*	
	21	Robert Hartley, for lands.....	0	10½		
144	34	Geo. Shirtt.....	1	7		
36	19	Tho. Pashley.....	0	9½	10	0
108	52	Math. Linley.....	2	2	9	6
10	5	Jo. Mookson.....	0	2½	10	0
76	40	Tho. Wainwright	1	8	10	4

The total acreage given in this account is 2,273: the rental or rateable value, £1,299. The amount of the third column is £2 14s. 8d., exactly a halfpenny in the pound on the total rent, where the rent is given, throughout all the fifty one owners' or tenants' names. The fourth column of figures gives the yearly rent per acre, varying from six shillings and eightpence to seventeen shillings and

sixpence on some smaller holdings of from four to seven acres, but in most cases nine or ten shillings per acre. The asterisk shows that the rate per acre is not exactly what is given.

The record from which this is taken seems an older one than that of 1649, some few Christian names in it being different, and the rental of certain holdings lower. It also gives an account headed "for stocke of severall Townesmen in goods: Thomas Woffenden £20, "Will. Shirt £30; John Shirrt £80; Robt. Shirrt £100; Nath. "Bothamley £20; Jo. Crosland £20; Low. Bower £40; Tho. "Smith £100; Nath. Linley, £100; Tho. Gawtherupp, £100; "Jo. Satterfeild £800."

On the re-establishment of the Militia after the Restoration, we find the names of Josias Micklethwaite, Robert Smith, William Littlewood, Daniel Hinthman, the first and the last two as Musketeers, and Littlewood as a Pikeman, chargeable from Cawthorne. (Muster Roll of Sir Michael Wentworth's Regiment, 1680: *History of Barnsley*, p. 36.)

For the next military record in connection with Cawthorne we must pass a hundred and twenty years, to the time of the Staincross Volunteers, of which there has already been mention made in connection with their commanding officer (page 31).

"Privates : Cawthorne ;

"Turner, Thomas, Weaver :

"Hinchliffe, Jas., mason : Longley, Richd., servant : Shirt, Joseph, "farmer : Askwith, James, miller : Barrowclough, Willm., labourer : "Bollands, Richd., miner : Burkett, Wm., miner : Beaumont, Jonas, "carpenter : Carr, Thos., labourer : Dixon, Thos., labourer : Dyson, "Andrew, miner : English, John, farmer : Eastwood, Wm., labourer : "Eyre, John, miner : Fish, John, miner : Firth, Josh., miner : Gelder, "David, labourer : Gill, Joseph, servant : Greaves, John, servt. : "Hawksworth, John, nailer : Hattersley, Richd., miner : Huxley, "Benjn., labourer : Hurst, Jas., servant : Ibberson, George, taylor : "Jessop, Joseph, mason : Kitson, Wm., labourer : Longley, John, "servant : Mallard, Thos., miner : Mosley, John, joiner : Mosley, "Wm., joiner : Rhodes, Thos., joiner : Rusby, Leonard, mason :

"Saddler, Joseph, miner : Stafford, David, do. : Scott, Benjn, do. :
 "Turton, Jonas, servant : Tyas, Jonn., blacksmith : Waters, John,
 "carpenter : Willcock, John, woodcutter : Willcock, Thos., do. : Will-
 "cock, Richd., do."

In the first Subscription List of 1803 are the following local names :

G. W. Wentworth, £500 : W. Spencer Stanhope, £300 : W. Beaumont, £200 : Saml. Thorp, £25 : Joseph Beckett, £50 : Francis Edmunds, £100 : W. Elmhirst, £50 : Henry Clarke, £21 : John Perkins, Kexbrough, £25 : Richard Perkins, Dodworth, £21. *At Cawthorne* : John Beatson, £25 : Mrs. Howson, £5 5s. : Thos. Dransfield, £5 5s. : Judah Hinchliffe, £2 2s. : John Moxon, £2 2s. : John Stead, £1 10s. 6d. : Mr. Eyre, £5 5s. : Jno. Drury, £1 1s. : Jonathan Greaves, 10s. 6d. : Thos. Hinchliffe, £1 1s. : Thomas Shirt, £1 1s. : Eleanor Walton, £1 1s. : John Johnson, £5 5s. : John Marshall, 10s. 6d. : John Rhodes, £1 1s. : Joseph Shaw, £1 1s. : Jas. Wigglesworth, £1 1s. : Josiah Charlesworth, 5s. : Thos. West, £26 6s. : Jno. Lindley, £2 3s. : Joshua Armitage, £1 1s.

In a second Subscription List, 1807, W. Spencer Stanhope gives £131 5s. : Godfrey W. Wentworth and J. M. Beaumont the same : Saml. Thorpe, £10 10s : Mr. J. Beatson, £6 6s. : Mr. J. Rowley, £5 5s. : many other names in the earlier list are found again in this.

In the middle of the seventeenth century, and for more than a hundred years afterwards, the Spencers of Cannon Hall were among the largest iron manufacturers of the neighbourhood, at one time or other connected with the Barnby Furnaces, the Wortley Forges, Bank Furnace in the Parish of Thornhill, and the ironworks at Kirkstall near Leeds. The large woods around provided the necessary fuel at a time when coal had not begun to be used for smelting purposes. So great, indeed, was the consumption of wood in iron-smelting, that Parliamentary legislation had to place it under severe restrictions. It was not till the middle of the eighteenth century, when the total home manufacture of iron had dwindled down to 18,000 tons a year, that pit-coal began to be extensively used in smelting. This led to such an immense increase in the consumption of coal, that the out-

put rose to 8 millions in 1790 and 10 millions in 1800. At the present time it is about 140 millions. A large extension of the canal system helped to develop the Yorkshire Coalfields towards the end of the last century, and the opening of the Barnsley Canal, in 1799, and its Branch to Cawthorne Basin gave an immense impetus to the Collieries at Barnby Furnace and Silkstone.

In the number of cinder-heaps scattered about on the North and on the East side of the Parish, and in the numerous "Smithy-fields" and "Cinder Hill," we have evidences of the manufacture of iron having been the staple trade of the Parish for many centuries. The manufacture of woollen cloth was also carried on at Cawthorne, as in most of the neighbouring villages. In the first year of Queen Mary, 1554, the family of Waterhouse of Halifax had granted to them for forty years at the yearly rent of £96 2s. "the ferme of subsidy and "alnage of all saylable woollen clothes and peaces of cloth hereafter "to be made within the County of York, and the moiety of all for- "feitures of the same cloths and pieces of cloth put to sale not sealed "with the seal ordained for the same."

The Waterhouse family assigned to Michael Wentworth, of Mendham Priory, Suffolk, and of Ottes, Essex, one of the Masters of the Queen's Household, whose grandson purchased Woolley in 1559 from Francis Woodrove, all the profits from a large number of places in this neighbourhood, including Cawthorne and Silkstone.

The Parish Registers very seldom mention the occupation of any one before 1744. In 1718, we have a Swift a "mason" and Bostwick a "woodcutter," and in 1727, the word "wire-mill" is found; but after that time the designation of "collier" is a frequent one, along with those of "wood-collier," "weaver," "clothier," and "tanner."

The production of coal in the Parish was probably at its greatest height soon after the beginning of the present century, when Mr. Samuel Thorp and his son Mr. Richard, of Banks Hall, were working the coal at Norcroft, and Mr. Daniel Wilson and his son Mr. Thomas Wilson, of Banks, were working at Barnby Furnace. It was at this time that the Woffendens' farm-house and farm-buildings at Upper

Norcroft were converted into miners' houses, whilst Mr. Wilson made houses for his own workmen out of the farm buildings which are now "Collier Fold," being very desirous, let it be mentioned to his honour, that each cottage should have attached to it a good useful garden, as it still continues to have. The branch of the Aire and Calder Navigation Co.'s Canal at Barnby Basin was at this time the great shipping place for Mr. Jonas Clarke's Silkstone Coal, and for the arrival of lime, &c., for the whole district to the west.

Mr. Daniel Wilson succeeded the Low Moor Iron Co. in working the coal at Barnby Furnace after that company had had a colliery accident in which several lives were lost. The Low Moor Company may be said to have had some personal connection with Cawthorne through Mr. John Hardy, solicitor of Bradford, one of its first founders, in 1788, being agent for the Horsforth estate of the Mr. Walter Stanhope of that time. Mr. Hardy strongly advised Mr. Stanhope to invest in the company, but he declined as having "too many children to provide for." From Mr. Hardy's own happy adventure in it, his family have advanced to the highest position of wealth and social distinction, the present Right Honorable Viscount Cranbrook being his grandson.

At the present time, the Barnby Furnace Colliery, now known as the Stanhope Silkstone, is the only one being worked in the Parish, the Parkgate seam being found at a depth of forty-seven yards, and the celebrated Silkstone seam, which is the only one being worked, at a depth of about seventy fathoms, having a thickness of about four feet six inches. The present lessee is Mr. G. A. Haworth: the output is about 400 tons a day. Mr. Stanhope works the same seam for private use by a small day-hole pit in Tivydale.

In the Census of 1881, the population of the present Parish is given as 1057, being 527 males and 530 females. There were 231 inhabited houses, 18 uninhabited, and 2 in course of being built. In that part of the Township which was included in the new Parish of Hoyland Swaine in 1869, there were 108 inhabitants, 63 males and 45 females, in 30 houses.

In the Census of 1871, there were 1,115 inhabitants of Cawthorne—561 males, 554 females—in 242 houses; in the part included in Hoyland Swaine, 119 inhabitants—61 males, 58 females—in 29 houses.

The Census of Cawthorne previously to 1871 included the whole Township :

In 1801	population	1,055
„ 1811	„	1,203
„ 1821	„	1,518
„ 1831	„	1,492
„ 1861	„	1,284

The area of the Township is given in the Rate Book as 3,418 acres, 1 rood, 29 perches; in the Ordnance Survey, 3,707 - 2 - 26 acres. The gross estimated rental in 1872 was £5,732; in 1875, £7,631. The gross value as assessed to the Property Tax under Schedule A. in 1872 was £5,699; in 1875, £6,119. The County Rate basis in 1872 was £5,558; in 1875, £6,960; the estimated gross rental as returned to the County Assessment Committee in 1878 was £7551; in 1881, £7,601, the County Rate basis being £7,152 the former year, and £7,080 in 1881.

In 1803, the money raised by the Parish Rates at 4s. 3d. in the pound was £721 2s. 7½d. A rate of 10d. in the pound now raises £272.

There is an Ordnance bench-mark on the Church Tower (now inside the Church, on the south side) which is given as 360 feet 8 in. above the level of the sea. The bench-mark on the trough in Cliffe-hill lane is 294 ft. 8 in. Other bench-marks are at the footbridge on the north of Rawroyd, 288 feet; at the south-west corner of the Allotments, 261 feet; on a footpath to High Hoyland by Rawroyd, 351 feet. Cannon Hall is 375 feet. The following places may be mentioned for comparison: Dakin Brook, 350; Pool Hill, 775; Hoyland Swaine Heights, 900; Penistone (old) Station, 711; Champney Hill, 625; Denby Church, 833; High Hoyland Church, 710; Woolley Edge (Beacon Hill), 575; Darton Church, 208.

Cawthorne Village is Latitude 53°34'; Longitude 1°34' W. The Survey of the Township is on sheets 261, 262, and 273, 274 of the Ordnance Survey.

The nearest place where the Rainfall has been regularly observed is Barnsley, which is four miles E.S.E. of Cawthorne. The following is the Rainfall there for the last three years with that of some other places selected for comparison. The number after the Rainfall is that of the days in the year upon which .01 of an inch of rain, or more, has fallen :

	FEET	1878.	1879.	1880.
	ABOVE SEA.	IN. DAYS.	IN. DAYS.	IN. DAYS.
Barnsley	350	26'01...188	28'25...206	38'63...173
Dunford Reservoir...	1,100	52'09...209	49'57...243	59'92...223
Ingbirchworth	853	39'54...209	37'83...230	49'00...211
Wakefield (Prison)...	96	27'88...181	25'04...180	37'22...164
Goole	21	20'74...136	19'80...156	32'17...145
Huddersfield	350	32'54...175	28'93...	38'92...187
Manchester.....	110	31'73...196	31'15...183	34'65...170
Appleby, Lincs.	60	26'42...	26'32...199	29'63...164
Ambleside	175	66'33 ..	65'09...194	73'46...198
Scafell Pike	3,200	49'25...		53'96...
The Sty, Cumb. ...	1,077	149'04...	148'55...	163'40...

The observers' names are given in the order of the places they observe at: Dr. Sadler; Mr. Geo. Whitfield; Mr. Greenwood; Dr. Clarke; Mr. Boyd; Mr. Robson; Mr. J. King, junr.; Rev. Canon Cross; Mr. F. M. T. Jones (Lesketh How); Mr. J. Maitland; do.

The village of Cawthorne is very fairly provided with water since a regular supply was obtained in 1865 by laying down iron pipes from Margery Wood on the High Hoyland side of the valley. The beautiful Stone Cross where this supply now empties itself in Church Street—"Maypole hill"—is one of the interesting features of the village. It was given by the Misses Frances and Maria Stanhope, of Banks Hall, in 1866, and was designed by Mr. Shaw of Saddleworth as being in character with the ancient Norman Cross built into the exterior East wall of the North Chancel aisle. It bears the text, "Whosoever drinketh of this water shall thirst again: But whosoever

"drinketh of the water that I shall give him shall never thirst ; but "the water that I shall give him shall be in him a well of water "springing up into everlasting life." (St. John iv., 13, 14.) An unfailing supply of water, slightly sulphurous, was tapped in a bore-hole made near Jowett House in 1853, in a search for coal.

Cawthorne may very well be described as in many respects a picturesque village, and especially that part of it which lies scattered among the gardens of Tivydale, where the present neat cottages represent the original "squatters' tenements built up and down upon the lord's waste, and paying him a merely nominal acknowledgment. The prettily-sheltered Lodge at the Tivydale entrance to the Park, from the designs of the late Rev. C. S. Stanhope, was built some sixty years ago, when the new road was made from Tivydale to Cannon Hall in place of the entrance by Cliffe-hill lane, by which old Mr. Stanhope is even yet remembered by some to have driven his coach-and-four.

Mr. Spencer's hounds have left their record behind them in the "Dog-Kennel Lane" and "Tivydale," the Kennels having been situate near where the road to Norcroft and Silkstone turns up from the cottage which used to be "Dog-Kennel Bar," until the abolition of Toll-bars on the Shepley Lane-Head Turnpike Trust on August 1st, 1875, terminated the object for which it was built. The Dog-Kennel-lane, which comes out into the above Norcroft road half way up the hill, is a part of an old packhorse bridle-road marked on the Ordnance Survey. The road comes from the South-West of the Parish at "Small Lanes," passes over Bilkiffe (Bentley) Hill in what is called "Gipsy Lane," comes down into Tivydale by this Dog-Kennel-Lane, then passes into Dark Lane by the picturesque little residence of our well-known Cawthorne artist, Mr. Abel Hold, and winds its way by Cliffe-hill Bridge to near Deane. Hill, though the substitution of other and better roads has lead to this latter part of the old road being almost obliterated by long disuse. The Cliffe-hill lane, which joins it near the little stream, was the highway from Cawthorne to the North.

These "Lanes" have a peculiar interest as being undoubtedly the oldest vestiges of man in the Parish. They are most probably, with a few later deviations, the original tracks through the forests of pre-

historic times. It is not impossible indeed, that the yew-trees which still wrestle on with life near Hillhouse, with others of their kind scattered on the route, were road-marks to shew the way to the few travellers of near two thousand years ago. These sunken lanes, often depressed many feet below the level of the fields on either side show the gradual wearing down of tread and traffic: they are not 'cuttings' at all, but only 'wearings,' and the deep depressions of near the summit of Gipsy Lane and in Dark Lane are such as, to use the language of geology, "postulate time." (See *Edinburgh Review*, April 1882: pp. 392, 3, 4.)

The new Turnpike road of 1826, going East and West from one end of the Parish to the other, made several small deviations from the previous main-road: it cut off an elbow by what used to be the open common between Raw *Green* and Clough *Green*, and another on the 'Barnby-lane,' as it was called, near the Quarry Well.

A great change was made in the aspect of the Western part of the Township by the Gadding Moor Enclosure Act of exactly eighty years ago—42 George III.—the award and Plans of which are in the care of the Vicar and Churchwardens of Silkstone.

The only antiquities discovered in the Parish, beyond those connected with the Church, are a large number of silver coins, chiefly if not altogether of the Reign of Henry III., discovered on Bilcliffe (Bentcliffe) Hill. As no silver coin greater than a penny was struck in England before Edward the Third's 'groats'-grosses, or 'great' pieces—we may safely pronounce these to have been current pennies of the thirteenth century. A few of them were first found at the roots of some trees during a Fall of Timber there in 1852. About two years after, a search was made and an earthen vessel discovered which contained so many silver coins, that they were actually sold for old silver at Barnsley for £26. A few of them have happily escaped, some being now in the possession of Mr. Stanhope at Cannon Hall, and some of Mr. Wemyss at Cawthorne. The matter was kept as quiet as well could be by those who found them, for fear of a claim being made to them as "treasure trove."

CHAPTER VII.

THE PARISH CHURCH.

THE history of a Parish has very well been said to "centre round the history of its ancient Parish Church." The particular account and description of the Church has only been so long postponed in this volume, in order that the description might include the latest additions to its dignity and beauty.

There was occasion in the first Chapter to speak of the existence of a Church at Cawthorne at the time of the Domesday Survey of 1086, the only one existing in what is now the Rural Deanery of Silkstone, and mention of it has frequently been made in connection with the various Charters in which it is named. Of this early Saxon Church—built of wood, probably, as most Saxon Churches were—there is no trace whatever existing at the present time beyond the remains of a Churchyard Cross discovered in the recent Restoration, and of which there is little doubt that it dates before the Norman Conquest. The shaft was found near the foundation of the late Chancel Arch, on the South side, built in as mere material; the Cross which surmounted it, and may possibly have been an original Consecration Cross of the Church or Churchyard, was discovered over the middle pier of the North wall of the Nave, hidden under many coats of whitewash.

The present Church dates from the early part of the Thirteenth century, to which date may be assigned the piers and arches of the North side, though they have since been considerably altered if not altogether rebuilt, retaining their original character of structure.

The Church consists of a Tower and Nave with North and South Aisles and a Chancel with aisles, the South Aisle of the Nave having been lengthened and entirely rebuilt during the recent Restoration; the Chancel has been considerably lengthened, and a new South Chancel Aisle been added, whilst new Roofs have been erected throughout the entire fabric.

The whole of the new work is in the style of the Fourteenth century. The Restoration and Enlargement with everything connected with the work inside the Church and out have been from the plans and designs of Messrs. Bodley (A.R.A) and Garner, of 14, South Square, Gray's Inn, and have been carried out entirely under the superintendence of Mr. George Swift, of Cawthorne, by the masons usually employed by him upon the Cannon Hall estate.

In giving a detailed description of the Church, it is thought best to describe the Interior first, beginning with the Nave and Chancel, and then going from the oldest part of the existing Church—the North Chancel Aisle, Chapel, or Chantry—round the several Aisles and the Tower, from the North East round by the West to the South East.

The word "Church," it may be remarked in passing, is derived from a Greek word *Kuriake* meaning the Lord's House, "Kirk" in the North being softened into "Church" in the South: the "Nave" is so called from the Greek *naus*, or Latin *navis*, a ship, the favourite symbol of the Church in primitive times; an "Aisle" is from "*ala*" the Latin for a wing, through the French *aile*; "Chancel," from the Latin "*cancelli*," the screen or latticework by which as early as the fourth century the East end of the Church was separated from the Nave or Body; "Chapel," from the Kings of France having always carried St Martin's cope (Latin, *cappa*) into the field with them when engaged in war, keeping it as a sacred relic in a *tent*, where mass was said, the place thence being called *capella*, the chapel; the word "Chantry" is from the Latin *canto* to sing, and signifies a chapel or other part of a Church set apart for the saying or singing of masses for the soul of some one departed this life; "Altar" is derived from the two Latin words *alta ara*, a high altar; "Reredos" (pronounced *reardoss*) from the French *arriere dos*, behind back, being an adornment behind the altar.

THE NAVE.

The total length of the Church from the West door of the Tower to the East wall of the Chancel is 99 feet, the Nave being 43 feet 6 inches by 20 feet 6 inches. In place of the former whitewashed plaster flat ceiling, with a West end Gallery extending to the first of

the three Nave piers, there is now a lofty waggon-headed roof with two tie-beams. The Roof is richly decorated throughout with green and gold. In the upper part of each division made by the gold-decorated ribs there is a shield with the sacred monogram "I H S," and in the lower part the words "Laus Deo" are repeated in alternate divisions, with the word "Alleluia" under each "Deo." The wall-piece of each tie-beam terminates with a shield bearing a gold "IHS," and there are shields at equal distances between them on the wall plate. The arrangement of the colouring of the Roofs throughout the Church is on a general plan of counterchange: the Nave roof is green and gold, the Chancel is red and gold; the Aisles of the Nave being red, the Chancel Aisles are green.

Immediately below the wall-plate of the Nave on each side runs the legend, "With Angels and Archangels and all the Company of Heaven we laud and magnify Thy glorious Name, evermore praising Thee and saying, Holy, Holy, Holy, Lord God of hosts, Heaven and earth are full of Thy Glory: Glory be to Thee, O Lord most High."

Underneath the coats of whitewash on the North wall were found here and there small traces of a very early pattern fresco, and at the West end on the North side some old black-letter texts of Scripture. The three arches on the South side belong to the alterations of 1826, being of greatly inferior workmanship to the three on the North side, which represent the original Thirteenth-century work. The solid oak seats, all free and unappropriated, are entirely new, and are the workmanship of Messrs. Franklin of Deddington, near Oxford, who executed from the architects' designs all the new woodwork throughout the Church. The Pulpit is a square decorated wooden one, the two front panels bearing the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin Mary painted by Mr. Roddam Stanhope. The handsome carved oak Lectern is a gift of Mr. T. E. Taylor, J.P., D.L., of Dodworth Hall, whose family for many generations belonged to the Parish of Cawthorne.

The beauty of the Church looking Eastward is greatly enhanced by its delicately carved black oak Screen. The upper part of it is new: the lower part previously to the Restoration was being made use of to form the family pew at the East end of the North Chapel.

The Screen has five shields bearing the sacred emblems of the Saviour's Passion: the centre one has the cross with a crown of thorns; those at the sides, two scourges, the hammer and nails, the spear and sponge, and the ladder. The old entrance to the ancient Roodloft—the loft or gallery across the Chancel arch in front of which, towards the Nave, stood the Holy Rood or figure of our Blessed Lord upon the Cross—was opened at the east end of the Nave wall on the north side, but was built up again for fear of its endangering the arch's safety.

The oak seats which were in the Nave since 1264 are now made use of in the North and South Aisles: they replaced the former pews of 1811. By a deed dated April 8, 1811, there was an "Agreement among the Proprietors of Pews, seats, and sittings for new pewing the Church, and making further alterations:" these alterations will be more conveniently spoken of after the description of the Church in its present state.

The oak-work throughout is stained to a dark tint, which gives a quiet, rich tone of colour to the interior.

THE CHANCEL.

The present Chancel, which is entirely new, is fourteen feet longer than the former one, being 37 feet 6 inches by 15 feet 6 inches. It rises one step above the Nave at the lofty Chancel Arch which springs from the wall without any capital, and it is paved in the centre with black and white marble, and at the sides with white Roche Abbey stone. The Choir-stalls of oak and all the Chancel fittings are new: the east end of the north stall has carved on it the arms of the Spencers, that of the south the arms of the Stanhopes. The Choir Organ is brought through the south wall, between the two arches into the South Chancel Aisle and the east end of the Church, and its richly carved and decorated case breaks in a pleasing manner the length of Chancel wall. It bears the legend "My soul doth magnify the Lord" in the front, with "Alleluia" at each end, and in the diaper work on the wall below are the words, "My spirit hath rejoiced in God my Saviour." On the floor below the first step are two

communicant's kneeling stools in the place of any "altar rails" such as began to be used after the Puritans' destruction of chancel-screens. There are altogether four steps up to the altar, the whole sacrarium being paved with black and white marble, laid partly square and partly diagonal. There are three seats in the Sedilia—from Latin *sedes*, a seat—on the south side, with a credence or shelf on which the elements to be used in the Holy Eucharist are first placed (from Italian *credenzare*, to test by tasting beforehand). On the usual green Altar Frontal is an embroidered decorated cross, and on the super-frontal the emblematic passion-flowers three times repeated on each side of the centre "I H S," the work of the late Mrs. Stanhope, having been transferred from the red velvet altar frontal offered in the former Church on Easter Day (March 31), 1872. The brass Altar-desk was a special thank-offering from some members of the congregation for Mrs. Stanhope's recovery in 1878. The alabaster Reredos, executed by Messrs. Farmer and Brindley from the architects' designs, is beautifully sculptured in five divisions, the centre being a relief figure of the Crucifixion with St. Mary and St. John, while the two divisions on each side have each an angel holding instruments of the Redeemer's Passion, those on the north side bearing respectively the seamless robe and dice to cast lots with, and the other the spear and sponge and three nails, those on the south side the scourges and the cords and Judas' burse or bag. Gold and coloured diaper work in the background bring out the relief.

The East window is a fine specimen of rich flowing tracery with five lights, each containing an upper and lower row of figures, the tracery being filled with foliage ornament, except the highest division which has the cross with hammer and nails. The shafts of the internal arch rise from the floor, giving an effect of height and forming a recess for the reredos. In the upper part of the centre light is represented our Lord in glory with the Latin words "*Tu es Rex Gloriae, Christe*" ("Thou art the King of Glory, O Christ"), while the side lights have on the south side St. Peter (*Sanctus Petrus*) with open book and keys, and St. Paul (*Sanctus Paulus*) with closed book and sword; on the north side are the Blessed Virgin (*Sancta Maria*, Saint Mary), and St. John the Baptist (*Scs. Johannes Bapta*) with a lamb.

The five lower figures of the East Window are those of Yorkshire Saints : St. Paulinus (*Sanctus Paulinus*) in the centre, St. Wilfrid and St. William of York (*Scus Willmus Ebor.*) being on the south, St. John of Beverley (*Scs. Johanes Bevlac*) and St. Hilda (*Sancta Hilda*) on the north. The dark line above certain letters shows that the word below is given in a contracted form.

St. Paulinus was the first Archbishop of York. He was a disciple of St. Gregory the Great, and was sent by him to assist St. Augustine in extending Christianity in this country. He was the means of converting Eadwine, the King of Northumbria, the Christian Ethelburge's husband, and with him his nobles and many thousands of his subjects, the king being baptized at York (Latin, *Eboracum*, Celtic, "Eborac," "the town at the meeting of the waters,") on Easter Day, A.D. 627. Immediately after his baptism, King Eadwine commenced the Cathedral of York, of which St. Paulinus was made the first bishop. He is commemorated in the English Calendar on Oct. 10. (Bede : Eccl : Hist : Bk. II., c. 14, 16.)

St. Wilfrid was the third Archbishop of York, succeeding St. Chad A.D. 669, and was one of the most celebrated Saxon bishops. He was buried in the Monastery which he had founded at Ripon, now the Cathedral, which is dedicated to God in the joint names of St. Peter and St. Wilfrid. He is commemorated on Oct. 12th.

St. William of York was chosen Archbishop of York on the death of Thurstan in A.D. 1140, being a son of King Stephen's sister Emma. He died in 1154, and, according to tradition, from drinking a poisoned chalice. There is a large window in the north end of the Choir Transept of York Minster to his memory, put up about the middle of the fifteenth century, representing in the numerous compartments of its five lights some miracle or subject from his history. He was commemorated on June 8th.

St. John of Beverley (i.e., Beaver-lea) was born at Harpham near Driffeld, was educated under St. Hilda and was himself the teacher of the Venerable Bede, whom he ordained to the priesthood. He was first the Bishop of Hexham, and afterwards (in 705) Archbishop.

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of York. He built a cell at Beverley for retirement from his office of archbishop, which became a celebrated monastery (Beverley Minster, *i.e.* Monastery). He died May 7, 721.

St. Hilda embraced the Christian faith at the same time as her relation King Eadwine, through the preaching of St. Paulinus. She was afterwards trained by St. Aidan and founded many monasteries, becoming herself the Abbess of Whitby, where her counsel was sought by kings and princes as that of a woman of eminent piety and ability. She died November 12th, A.D. 680.

It will be observed that St. Hilda and St. John are represented with the Pastoral Staff, terminating in an ornamented crook: the other three Archbishops with their Crozier, a staff terminating in a cross.

The beautiful canopy work in these five lights brings out very prominently the intention of the figures being not to represent pictures but painted statues standing under sculptured canopies, the thicker lead being well made use of at the edge of each canopy to make it appear to stand out over the head of its figure. In the sides of the niches in which the figures stand are smaller figures of some of the Apostles: St. Andrew with his cross; St. John with the serpent issuing from his cup, symbolic of the tradition which makes him to have drunk the cup of hemlock intended for his death without suffering any harm from it; St. James with his pilgrim's staff.

The glass was executed by Messrs. Burlison and Grylls from Messrs. Bodley and Garner's designs, who have designed and been responsible for the execution of all the new glass throughout the Church. It is believed that stained glass was first used in churches in the twelfth century.

A Brass is inserted in the jamb of the window on the north side bearing the following inscription surmounted by the coat-of-arms of W. S. Stanhope, Esq., impaled with that of Mrs. Stanhope:

"This Window was erected to the Glory of God and in Memory
"of Elizabeth Julia, beloved wife of Walter Thomas William Spencer
"Stanhope of Cannon Hall Esquire by whom he had *xx* children, *ix*
"of whom survive to lament her loss.

"She was the daughter of Sir John Jacob Buxton of Shadwell Court, Norfolk, Baronet, and was born xxiii. February, 1831; married xvi Jan., 1856; died xxx Sept., 1880.

"Having taken an active part in promoting ye work of ye restoration and enlargement of this Church, which was commenced 22nd Sept: 1875, in Memory of the late John Spencer Stanhope and of Lady Elizabeth Wilhelmina his wife, she was not permitted to see its completion, xxi Dec., 1880."

There is foliage decoration on the wall at each side of the tracery of the window, and carved woodwork below it decorated with gold.

The Window on the north side of the Chancel, opposite the sedilia, is filled with stained glass in memory of the late Rev. Charles Stanhope, who was fifty-two years Vicar of the Parish until his death at Weaverham, in Cheshire, in 1874. It represents the four Evangelists.

The prevailing colour of the Chancel roof is red, with a cresting of gold carved-work along each side immediately above the wall plate, and on each side of the centre gold bosses are four rows of gold stars along the roof as symbols of God's saints, in accordance with the Church's dedication to God by the name of "All Saints." Gold stars with the sacred monogram I H S alternate with scrolls bearing the word "Alleluia" along the wall-plate. There are two thirteenth-century arches from the Chancel into

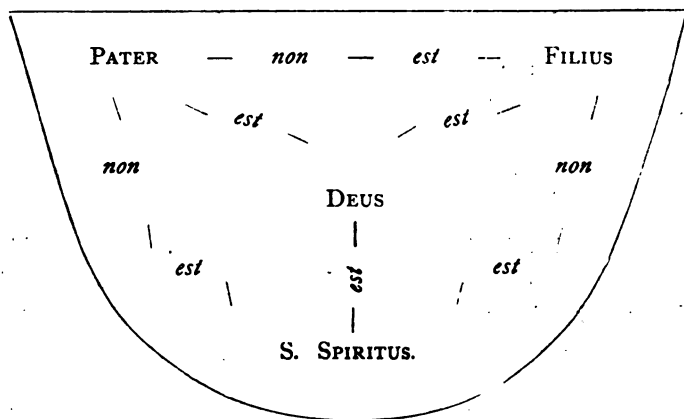
THE NORTH CHANCEL AISLE OR CHAPEL,

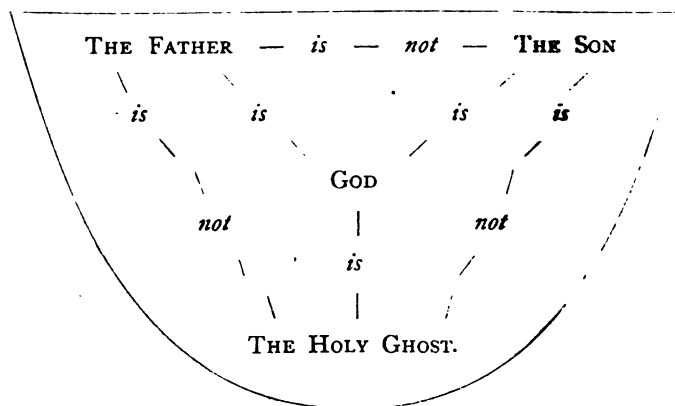
which is the original Chantry of St. Mary founded by Isabel, widow of John Boswell or Bosvile of Newhall, Darfield, and Ardsley, who died in 1441. She was the daughter of Percival Cresacre of Barnborough, and was afterwards the wife of Henry Langton.

A full account of the Foundation of this Chantry will be given under the heading of "Endowments." It dates from the Feast of St. Margaret (Aug. 20) 1455, and was dissolved as a Chantry in the first year of Edward VI. (1547).

On the exposure of the masonry it was seen how this Chantry had been added to the older structure, taking the place most probably of a former chancel aisle. The large wall-stones of the nave and older building were very clearly seen near the south-west corner carried up almost to the roof without a single 'through' on the surface. Beyond a slightly projecting stone or two in the east wall there was nothing whatever to show the position of its altar, of which the raised end, paved with Roche Abbey stone, is intended to preserve the memory. Previously to the Restoration, a large family pew, made of what is now the lower part of the chancel screen, filled the east end of the Chapel, with a fireplace and its chimney in the south-east corner.

For the last two hundred years, until recently, this Chapel has been used as the burial-place of the Spencer and Spencer-Stanhope families. The Thirteenth century East Window, which before Restoration was cieled across with a plaster ceiling which entirely hid the tracery, has now been filled with glass by the tenants of the estate and others, at a cost of about £200, in memory of the late John Spencer Stanhope Esquire, and Lady Elizabeth his wife. The highest division of the tracery contains the following well-known emblem of the Church's faith in the Holy Trinity and Unity:





The centre of the three lights has our Lord's Crucifixion, with (as we look eastward) St. Mary on the right and St. John on the left in the other lights. Below the Crucifixion is a smaller representation of the Resurrection: below St. Mary by the Cross is a St. Mary of the Annunciation, with the angel Gabriel in the other light, below St. John. The Latin words below the Crucifixion are, "Agnus Dei, Qui tollis peccata mundi, Dona nobis pacem:" "O Lamb of God, Who takest away the sins of the world, Grant us Thy peace." Below the Virgin Mary by the Cross: "Dixit Matri suæ, Mulier, ecce Filius suus:" "He said to His Mother, Woman, Behold, thy Son!" Below St. John: "Deinde dixit discipulo, Ecce Mater tua:" "Then said He to the disciple, Behold, thy Mother!" (St. John, xix., 26, 27.)

Over the Cross are the sacred letters "I. N. R. I.:" "Iesus Nazare-nus Rex Iudæorum:" "Jesus of Nazareth, King of the Jews." (St. John, xix., 19.) Below the angel Gabriel in the Annunciation are the words, "Missus est angelus Gabriel a Deo ad Virginem:" "The angel Gabriel was sent from God to a Virgin," and the angel carries a scroll with the legend, "Ave Maria, plena gratiæ, Dominus tecum:" "Hail, Mary, highly favoured, (Revised Version, margin, "endued with grace,) the Lord is with thee." (St. Luke, ii., 28.) Below the Virgin, by whose side stands the Lily-pot—the *fleur de lis*—as an emblem of purity, are the words, "Ecce, ancilla Domini, fiat mihi secundum verbum tuum:" "Behold the handmaid of the Lord, be it unto me according to thy word." (St. Luke, ii., 38.) Below the Resurrection is the motto, "Qui credit in Me, etiamsi

"mortuus fuerit, vivet:" "He that believeth in Me, though he die, yet shall he live" (Revised Version: St. John, xi, 25.) The rising Lord has a scroll, "Ego sum Resurrectio et Vita:" "I am the Resurrection and the Life." In the border round the two side lights are alternately the monogram Maria (Mary) and a Crown: round the centre light the Crown and monogram I H S, being the three first letters of the words "Jesus Hominum Salvator," "Jesus the Saviour of Mankind," which is said to have been first used by St. Bernardine of Sienna, in 1347, as a Latin form of the original I H C, the Greek capital letters Iota, Eta, Sigma, being the first three letters of the sacred name JESUS in Greek. The three Greek letters are first found on a gold coin of the Emperor Basilus I., A.D. 867, and were very commonly used in England in the thirteenth and fifteenth centuries.

In the lower part of the centre light are the arms of the late Mr. and Lady Elizabeth Stanhope: in the north light are the arms of the Spencer family above and those of the Roddams below; in the south light, the Stanhope arms are above, the Collingwood below. Some very small fragments of the original coloured glass of this window were found in the tracery during the Restoration.

There are two lancet windows in the north wall: the one nearer the east has a figure representing Faith ("Fides") overcoming the world, with the inscription below, "In memory of Mary only child of John Roddam and Lilla Spencer Stanhope who died at Florence Febr. 23, 1867, and was buried in that city, aged 7." The window is Mr. Roddam Stanhope's own design.

The other of these two windows was, until March, 1882, filled with glass representing a tree in full foliage, with the text, "As of the green leaves on a thick tree, some fall and some grow; so is the generation of flesh and blood; one cometh to an end, and another is born" (Ecclus. xiv. 18), and with the inscription below, "In memory of Eliza Tyrwhitt Born at Cannon Hall, April 20, 1826: Died and was buried at Oxford, September, 1859." The words of the text had special reference to her dying in child-birth. This former window has now been replaced by one which more harmonises with the other windows of the Church, having the figure of St. Catharine with her usual emblems of the wheel and palm.

Between these two windows has been made a new Canopy of Roche Abbey stone to receive the altar-tomb, which, before it was narrowed and removed to its present recess, stood over the remains of the late Walter Stanhope who died in 1821. An engraving of it is given in Hunter's *Deanery*, Vol. II., p. 237, as being "designed by "Mr. Atkinson after the model of the tombs. of the early Tudor "reigns." The word "altar-tomb" historically reminds us of the early Christians' persecutions, when the Catacombs of Rome were the only places where they could hold their religious services with comparative safety, and where the stone altar-tombs of those who suffered martyrdom offered the most convenient and fitting altars for the celebration of the Holy Eucharist.

On the Walls of the Chapel are many memorial tablets. They record the memory of Hugh, son of John and Ann Spencer, 1694, 13 years; John, son of John and Ann Spencer, 1682, 1 year; Ann, wife of John Spencer, 1699, 40 years; John Spencer, 1729, 74 years; Benjamin Spencer, 1759; Catharine, daughter of Walter and Mary Radcliffe, 1765; John Radcliffe, Curate of this Chapel 29 years, 1776.

On the North Wall: "Sacræ (*sic*) sub altari requiescit Johannes "Spencer, nuper de Cannon-Hall generosus: qui perspicacia singulæ "lari, cultu academico, moribusque notus: egenis munificum, suis "benignum, bonis amicum, libenter se præbuit. Huic liberos quinque, "Hugonem, Johannem, Dorotheam, Gulielmum, et Edwardum peperit uxor Anna merito dilecta, (filia Johannis Wilson de Wortley gen.) "in eodem tumulo sepulta. Hæc obiit Aprilis 19mo 1699, ætat. "40mo: Ille Aprilis 13, 1729, ætat. 74. Ad piam utriusque "parentis memoriam hunc cippum posuit filius solus superstes Gulielmus Spencer, A.D. 1732."

Over the door into the Chapel is a Tablet with an inscription, which, as Hunter says, "betrays a superior hand to that which inscribed the other monuments, being written by the present Lord Stowell: "Memoriæ sacrum Johannis Spencer, de Cannon-Hall, in agro "Eboracensi, armigeri, qui in literis elegantioribus excolendis, in re "rustica tum gnaviter tum scienter promovenda, et (quod adhuc "magis ei in votis fuit) in omnium suorum animis ingenuo indolis

"candore, promptissimæque benevolentiae sedulitate sibi devinci-
 "endis, vitam nec inhoneste nec inutiliter actam cælebs clausit, anno
 "Salutis M D C C L xxvi. ætatis suæ L vii."

One erected by this John Spencer to his father and mother runs as follows :

*Hoc sub marmore
 dilectæ juxta conjugis reliquias
 suas condi voluit Gulielmus Spencer,
 nuper de Cannon Hall armiger.*

*Illam
 Mors abstulit immatura ;
 qua nec uxor uspiam reperta est
 aut anans magis aut magis amanda,
 qua nec mater indulgentior,
 nec omnino dignior fœmina ;
 cujus ille desiderio leniendo
 totum quod supererat vitæ
 visus est impendisse :
 amicorum commodis invigilans
 officiosa usque sedulitate,
 Dei honori ipse inserviens
 mente pura ac simplici
 vicinos ad divinum cultum excitans,
 alios concilio,
 alios collatis in templo donariis,
 exemplo universos.
 Concordis prout fuistis animæ
 hic paulum requiescite,
 conjunctis etiam et cineribus
 earundem hac in vita sollicitudinum,
 ejusdem in alteri mercedis
 participes futuræ.*

Ille ob. 30 Jan. 1756, a. æ. 66. Illa Nov. 20, 1737, a. æ. 31

*Hoc marmor
 in piam utriusque parentis memoriam
 gratissimo posuit animo
 filius mœrens J. Spencer.*

Another inscription : "Near this place lies the Body of Christiana, daughter of Benjamin Ashton, of Hathersage, in the County of Derby, esq., and wife of William Spencer, of Cannon Hall, esq. : by whom she had issue Christiana, John, Ann, Alicia Maria, Benjamin, and William, now living : Susanna and Dorothy who died in their infancy. She departed this life Nov. the 20, 1737, in the 51 year of her age. To perpetuate the memory of so virtuous a wife, tender parent, sincere friend, benevolent neighbour, and devout Christian, her affectionate husband erected this monument."

"Gualterus Spencer Spencer Stanhope de Cannon Hall, armiger, natus xxvi die Augusti A.D. MDCCCLxxxiv: obiit xxvi die Decembris A.D. MDCCCxxxii. Beatus ille qui vitam ærumnosam pro felicitate immortali commutavit." (Blessed is he who has exchanged a life of trouble for immortal happiness.)

A large marble Tablet with the following inscription used to be under the East Window of this Chapel :

"Here rest the remains of Walter Spencer Stanhope, Esquire, born on the 4th day of February, 1749, died on the 4th day of April, 1821. From his paternal and maternal uncles John Stanhope of Horsforth Hall and John Spencer of Cannon Hall, esquires, he inherited the estates and united the names of both families. He married Winefred sole daughter and heiress of Wingate Pulleine [this ought to be Thomas Babington Pulleine] of Carleton Hall, esquire, by whom he had fifteen children ; twelve, with their surviving parent, are left to revere his memory and lament his loss ; By nature and education endowed with every quality which befitted his station, he was esteemed in public and beloved in private life. In Parliament, where he faithfully discharged his duty for a space of nearly 40 years, his conduct was ever upright and consistent and his vote prompted by an ardent zeal for the interest of his country. In the Militia of his county, and in the Yeomanry of his district, he bore arms in her defence, and at a season of great national alarm, as commandant of the Volunteers of the Wapentake, he was amongst the foremost to face the dangers and repel the threats of invasion. A pious and benevolent Christian, a loyal and patriotic

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"subject, a tender relation, and a stedfast friend, he blended the accomplishments, concentrated the worth, and exemplified the character of an English country gentleman, bequeathing to his descendants at the close of a useful life the richest of all legacies, a virtuous example."

The Roof of the Chapel is richly decorated, with the legend running round it, "Thou art the King of Glory, O Christ; When 'Thou hadst overcome the sharpness of death, Thou didst open the Kingdom of heaven to all believers. Day by day we magnify Thee." The square panels of the roof, diagonally divided and with a star surrounding the letters "I H S" in the centre, bear alternately the following words:

	<i>benedictio</i> (blessing)	
<i>dolor</i> (sorrow)		<i>labor</i> (labour)
	<i>amor</i> (love)	
	<i>gloria</i> (glory)	
<i>honor</i> (honour)		<i>laus</i> (praise)
	<i>amor</i> (love)	

On the Floor are two memorial stones of the Barnbys discovered under the family pew during the Restoration:

"Here lyeth the Body of Thomas Barnby of Barnby, Esquire, who was buried the ninth day of April, 1668.

"Inter pios memoriam consequitur immortalem." ("Among the just he attains immortal memory.")

The second has this inscription: "Hic jacet Maria uxor Nicolai Bowdin de Bowdin Armiger, filia Thomas Barnby de Barnby Hall armiger, quae obiit decimo quinto die Septembris Anno Domini 1665." (The Latin is given as in the original).

There are several memorials of the Spencers in the pavement: "Here lieth the Body of Sarah the wife of John Spencer who was buried the 29 day of October 1657, aged 31 years and 9 weeks. "The Body of Sarah the daughter of John Spencer was buried in the other quire the 16th day of July, 1656, aged 3 years and" * *

"Here also lyes the Body of John Spencer of Canon Hall, gent.,
"who died the 19 of April 1681 anno ætatis 52."

"Here lieth the Body of Rebecka the daughter of John and
"Margaret Spencer who was buried the 2th day of May 1663 aged
"1 yeare and 2 moneths."

"Elizabeth ye daughter of John Spencer, 1660, aged 2 years
"47 weeks."

"Here lyeth ye body of Edward ye sonne of John Spencer of
"Cannon Hall who was baptised August ye 19th, 1665, and buried
"Feb. ye 21th, 1666."

"William Spencer, gent., died ye 16th of April 1759, in ye 34th
"year of his age."

"Christiana Spencer, 1737."

A recent small Brass records Mary Winifrid Spencer Stanhope,
aged 87, and her two daughters Isabella and Anne Winifrid.

THE NORTH AISLE

was built in the later part of the fifteenth or beginning of the sixteenth century, taking the place of a lower smaller aisle, the dripstone or projecting molding of which, to throw off the wet, is still visible above the arches. In the east wall of the aisle, where a small lath-and-plaster vestry stood before the Restoration, is a small window now filled with glass of the most exquisite character representing St. Wilfrid with the legend, "Paravi lucernam Christo Meo:" "I have ordained a lantern for Mine Anointed."—(Ps. cxxvii, 17.) On the wall near this window was discovered the old fresco of a saint, which, however, it was not possible to preserve.

The three Windows in the North Wall were filled in 1881 with memorial glass: the larger one, with three lights, has the inscription, "To the Glory of God and in Memory of John Kaye, who died 14th Febr., 1849, aged 60, and of Mary his wife who died 13 March, 1866, aged 73."

It contains, in canopywork, Isaiah and Jeremiah, with the Virgin and Child in the centre light.

The next window has Ezekiel and Daniel: the inscription is, "To the Glory of God and in Memory of Hannah wife of George Terry of Banks Farm, who died April 30, 1876, aged 48." Each Prophet bears a scroll with words taken from his own writings prophetic of that Incarnation which is represented as already fulfilled in the Virgin and Child Jesus—the "Christus"—between Isaiah and Jeremiah:

"ISAYAS." "*Aperiaturo terra et germinet Salvatorum.*" "Let the earth open, and let them bring forth salvation." *Is. xlv, 8.*

"JEREMIAS." "*Germinare faciam David germen justicie.*" "I will raise to David a Righteous Branch." *Jer. xxiii, 5.*

"EZECHIEL." "*Et servus meus David Rex super eos.*" "And David my servant shall be King over them." *Ez. xxxvii, 24.*

"DANIEL." "*Potestas Ejus potestas aterna.*" "Whose Kingdom is an everlasting Kingdom." *Dan. vii, 27.*

The English is given in each case as in our Authorised Version, and not as a translation of the Latin Vulgate.

The other of these three windows was filled with stained glass (by Wailes of Newcastle) in 1867, as a memorial of the people of Cawthorne to Miss Louisa Stanhope, who truly followed in her mother Lady Elizabeth's footsteps, in going about "doing good." The glass not being in harmony with the present Church, it has been replaced by a new window with St. Mary ("Sancta Maria") and St. Elizabeth.

Above the Door into the North Porch is a window now filled with glass by Mr. Shaw, architect, of Saddleworth, which is also about to be removed for glass more in tone with the rest. It has been called "The Children's Window." It represents Christ blessing little children, and has the inscriptions, "In Memory of Hugh Robert Spencer Stanhope, born April 21, 1864, died Jan. 6, 1865: and of Edward Lytton Bulwer: Born June 18, 1864, Died December 14, 1864." "For I say unto you that in heaven their angels do always, behold the Face of my Father which is in heaven." "Suffer little

"children to come unto Me, and forbid them not, for of such is the "Kingdom of heaven." This Edward Lytton Bulwer was the infant child of Mrs. Stanhope's only sister Isabel, married to Edward Bulwer, now Major-General.

The new window contains the figures of Moses and David. The inscription is, "In Memory of Louisa Elizabeth Spencer Stanhope, who died March 15th, A.D., 1867."

Before the Restoration two Brass Tablets were in the West Wall bearing the following inscriptions :

"In Memory of Mary the daughter of John Roddam and Lilla "Spencer Stanhope who died at Florence Febr. 23rd, 1867, aged "7 years, and was buried there. Jesus called a little child unto Him."

"In Memory of Laura Winifred Spencer Stanhope, only surviving "daughter of the Rev. Charles Spencer Stanhope, Incumbent of "Cawthorne, who died at Weaverham, Cheshire, January 21st, 1865, "aged 14 years."

There are the following Marble Tablets in the West Wall : to Elizabeth Bisby wife of William Thorp of Hill Top in Cawthorne gent., 1764, 74 years ; W. Bisby his son ; and Ann Scott of Barnsley her daughter, 1779, and Elizabeth Scott her grand-daughter, 1786 ("erected by Jer. and Wm. Scott of London, sons of the above "Ann Scott"). One in memory of John Beatson, gent., of Cinderhill, 1824, 68 years ; Juliet Frances Parkinson, died June 11th, 1852, aged 49 ; Mary Ann Hodgson, 1832, 14 years ; Louisa, wife of Rev. Benj. Eamonson, A.M., Minister of this Parish, 1813, in her 27th year.

The door into this aisle previously to the Restoration was about midway between the two smaller windows in the north wall, where a buttress is now outside, a plain square-headed door. A monumental stone cross was left in the north wall near the smallest window.

The prevailing colour in the Roof of this Aisle is red, with scrolls bearing "Alleluia" on the purlins.

THE TOWER

has been greatly altered in the interior by the Restoration work. An arched doorway has been made into it from the roomy North Porch ; a west door has taken the place of the walled-up doorway with a small window at the top ; a high narrow arch has been pierced through the south wall into the extended south aisle ; the ancient entrance to the Belfry has been opened out ; and the West Gallery which completely blocked up the Tower and west window has been removed, also the lower Belfry which received its light through the upper part of the west window. The Gallery had been erected under a Faculty of the Chancellor of the Diocese of York granted in 1730. The Faculty will be spoken of under the heading of "Parish Registers."

Before the removal of the Gallery, the Font had stood for a short time at the foot of the Gallery stairs, and the floor of the Tower was used for the Boys' Sunday School.

The West Window is filled with glass in memory of Mr. Hugh Spencer Stanhope, of Glenallon in Northumberland, who died when on a visit to Cannon Hall. The three lights have three figures from the designs of Mr. Roddam Stanhope, representing Faith ("Fides"), Hope ("Spes"), and Charity ("Caritas"). The ornament of the window was designed by Mr. Bodley, and the whole of it executed by Messrs. Burlison and Grylls. Below the three figures are three shields borne by angels bearing the arms of the Diocese of York on the south, those of Ripon on the north, and the sacred monogram "IHS" in the centre. The inscription is, "In memory of Hugh Spencer Stanhope : Born the 30th day of September, 1804, died at Cannon Hall 24 December, 1871."

There are several Memorial Stones laid on the floor of the Tower : "Randulph Spencer, late of Criggon in the County of Montgomery, gent., who was buried July the 22, 1658, aged 68 years and 2 months ;" "Ann wife of William Thorpe of Hill Top Cawthorne, gent., 1719." Eda his second wife, 1740. William Greene of Elmhurst, gent., 1672 ; Thomas Yeapp, 1689 ; Thomas Wainwright, yeoman, 1670 ; Mary wife of William Thornely yeoman daughter of

Mr. Thomas Pickford late Minister of Edall (Edale, Derb.) "Hic "Henricus Skeyns eruditus Dispensator Evangelii Christi ; pacificus "Pastor hujus Ecclesiæ ; Amator gregis cujus interitus magnum "dolorem ei attulit. Principi Patriæque fidelis. 1662." Susan wife of William Greene of Elmhurst, senr., who died 1672. Jonathan, son of John and Sarah Taylor of Cawthorne, 1722, 27 years. William Smith, Tanner, of Elmhirst, 1759. Mary Wood, daughter of Godfrey Norton of Cawthorne Lanes, 1719. Several memorials of the Woffendens of Norcroft, from 1688.

THE BELFRY

is now reached by its proper door from the Tower, instead of only by the little outside porch and doorway erected about 1815, the entrance being shown as at present on a Plan of 1811, but not in the parchment one of 1816. The steps, which were nearly worn away, have been repaired. The Bells are six in number, the upper three being added by Mr. and Mrs. Stanhope in 1859 and bearing the founders' name, "Taylor and Co. of Loughborough, Founders, 1859." The tenor bell is 8½ cwt. and is inscribed "1620. Fili Dei, miserere mei" ("Son of God, have mercy on me"). The fifth bell has no date, only the letters "I H S" many times repeated. The letters on the fourth bell are in ancient character, MICHAELIS. It may be noticed that in the Foundation Charter of St. Mary's Chantry it is said to be in the "Chapel of St. Michael" at Cawthorne. The whole peal was first rung at 8 a.m. on Oct. 6th, 1859, by the Silkstone Bell-ringers, who were then instructing the first set of Cawthorne Ringers. Until within the last few years, it was customary to ring a bell here at 6 or 7 in the morning, at noon, and at 7 or 8 in the evening ; the old "Shriving Bell," (from the Saxon shrive, to confess) but better known now as the "Pancake Bell," is still rung at eleven on Shrove Tuesday.

It may be mentioned that Bells appear to have been first used in the Christian Church about the fifth century, though the tradition which ascribes their introduction to Paulinus is of doubtful authenticity. To this legend however they owe their mediæval names of *Nola* and *Campana* (hence the Italian *campanile* for bell-tower),

because this Paulinus was Bishop of Nola in Campania at the beginning of that fifth century. The first authentic record of a bell in use in this country occurs in Bede, who mentions the existence of one at Whitby in the year 680. From that time they steadily increased in number, and Saxon laws gave encouragement to bell-founding. Of the few Saxon buildings indeed which have weathered eight centuries, a large proportion are towers with a definite belfry stage. The fondness of mediæval builders for the music of bells is attested by the number and grandeur of their steeples, the bells for which were often cast within the Church, and then solemnly consecrated with a form of service following that of baptism, the bell having two godfathers and a godmother from whom it received its name. Bells were originally intended to be rung separately, but the introduction of change-ringing in the seventeenth century led to the recasting of old bells to make them into harmonious peals. •

The first peal of bells in England was put up in Croyland Abbey, A.D. 870.

The new Clock, by Gillett and Bland of Croydon, was given by the late General Stanhope, and a third face was added on the west side of the tower.

The Ordnance Survey Bench-mark is on the south side of the Tower.

THE SOUTH AISLE

has been entirely rebuilt, taking the place of one which was built in 1828, of that very poor modern character which acquired the name of "Churchwardens' Gothic" at a time when churchwardens and clergy were equally unhappy in what they called restorations and improvements. The Aisle is now extended to take in the width of of the Tower, from which it may be entered by the new arch mentioned above.

The Font stands nearly opposite the door from the South Porch, near the Tower, thus by its position at the entrance of the material fabric fitly representing Baptism to us as the outward form of admission into the spiritual building of the Christian Church. It is an

octagonal one of the early part of the fifteenth century, of Roche Abbey stone, bearing some sacred emblem on each of its eight sides—eight, because “few, that is, eight souls, were saved” in the Ark “through water.” (1 Pet. iii. 20, Rev. New Test.) On one side, and repeated lower down, are the letters “F P O,” interpreted to stand for “Fons Purificationis Omnium,” “The Fountain of “Purification for all.” Other sides bear the trefoil or shamrock, the emblem of the Holy Trinity said to have been used by St. Patrick when preaching in Ireland; a shield with the five sacred wounds; a mystic rose; and more than one form of cross. The Font cover is a memorial of the late Mrs. Stanhope from the offerings gathered in Church on Nov. 14th, 1880. It is an oak crocketed spire with tracery, and bears a brass with the words, “An offering by the “Congregation in Memory of Elizabeth Julia Spencer Stanhope, “1880.”

The upper part of the Font has unfortunately been much cut down. The bowl of the Font was at one time in the pleasure-grounds of Cannon Hall. The base was happily discovered at the late Mr. Wigglesworth's farm at Hill Top, Hoylandswaine, having been removed from the Church by a former Churchwarden, when a small marble font—of more convenient size, as was thought—was being substituted for this original one. The discovery of the base lead to the two parts being again united and restored to their proper place.

The West Window of this Aisle has stained glass at present only in the tracery. The right hand figure as we look at the window represents St. Wilfrid of York, and the left hand St. Cuthbert, who, after being Abbot of Melrose, was made Bishop of Lindisfarne in 684. Previously to the Reformation, the dedication of Durham Cathedral was to St. Cuthbert: he is said to have introduced the practice of burial in churches. He is represented as holding the head of St. Oswald which King Oswy his brother had placed in the arms of the dead St. Cuthbert, when he recovered it from the Pagans by whom St. Oswald was slain in 642.

Of the three Windows to the South, the eastward one alone is filled with stained glass. It is to the memory of the late General Stanhope, and represents Joshua in armour in the centre, and

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St. Michael and St. George in the side lights. St. Michael has at his feet "the great dragon, that old serpent, called the devil and "satan." (Rev. xxii, 7-9.) St. George is also here represented with his vanquished dragon, which he overcame, the legend says, by the sign of the Cross. He was born in Cappadocia of Christian parents, became an officer of high rank in the Imperial army, and is said to have torn down from the Church doors of Nicomedia Diocletian's edicts against the Christians. He suffered martyrdom about 303. He is said to have appeared with his Red Cross to help the Crusaders, and at the Synod of Oxford in 1222 was acknowledged as the Patron Saint of England, in the place of Edward the Confessor. St. George's Red Cross has thus its place on our national flag.

The tracery of these three windows is filled with figures of Saints, some of whom may be easily recognised by their usual emblems : St. Lucy, St. Stephen, St. Lawrence, St. Prisca, St. Barbara, St. Leonard, St. Agatha, St. Catharine, &c.

There are a few Tablets on the West Wall to various members of the Nichols family of Cinder-hill, and one to the late Giles Shaw of Barnby Green, who died in 1854, and his wife who died in 1865.

It will be noticed in the Roof Decoration that part of the Epistle for All Saints' Day is read on the west sides of the three tie-beams : "I beheld, and lo ! a great multitude which no man could number, "of all nations and kindreds, and people, and tongues, stood before "the throne, and before the Lamb, clothed with white robes, and "palms in their hands." (Rev. vii, 9.) On the sides facing east are these three verses from the Gospel for All Saints' Day" (St. Matt. v.): "Blessed are the pure in heart : for they shall see God ;" "Blessed are the peacemakers : for they shall be called the children of God ;" "Blessed are they which are persecuted for righteousness' sake : for "theirs is the kingdom of heaven."

The former Aisle of 1826 will be referred to in the account of the Registers, &c.

THE SOUTH CHANCEL AISLE

is entirely new and additional, although the original Church probably contained one. It is entered from the South Aisle through a dark oak screen, the woodwork of which is solid to the height of about six feet with wide folding doors in the centre, through which the choir, who use this Aisle as their vestry, enter the Church for their places in the Chancel. The screen is entirely new and is of the local character of fifteenth century woodwork, like the Chancel screen. On the south side of the Aisle stand the several oak presses for the clergy and choir surplices with an oak chest, all alike in character, the clergy vestry being separated by a curtain.

The windows of this Aisle, altered only by new tracery glass, now occupy exactly corresponding positions with those they occupied in the former Chancel. They are by Wailes, of Newcastle. The first window, as we go east, represents the raising of Jairus' Daughter and the "Noli me tangere" ("Touch me not." S. John xx., 17).. It has a Brass below: "This window is erected by her brothers and sisters to the memory of Isabella Spencer Stanhope, who departed this life on the 10th of May, 1857, aged 59 years."

The window on the other side of the door has the angel at the empty sepulchre telling the holy women "He is risen" and the Ascension: "This window is dedicated by her brothers and sisters to the memory of Anne Winifrid Spencer Stanhope, who died March 17, 1860."

The East Window, the east window of the late Chancel, is almost hidden by the Organ. It represents, in two small groups, the Burial of our Lord in one light, and in the other the angels telling the holy women bearing their spices of His having "risen, as He said." The two side lights have no subjects. The inscription is: "In memoriam dilectissimæ matris Mariæ Winifridis Spencer-Stanhope hanc fenestram liberi ejus mœrentes posuerunt. Nat: Nov: ix, MDCCCLXIII. Obit Dec: xvi, MDCCCL." "In memory of their much-loved mother Mary Winifrid Spencer-Stanhope her sorrowing children have placed this window. Born, Nov. 9, 1763: died Dec. 16, 1850."

The new glass in the tracery is well worthy of notice: St. Augustine of Canterbury in the centre, and the first two and the final letters of Jesus Christ in the ancient Greek character I H C X P C, the original and proper form of what was in later times changed into the Latin "I H S," through the Greek capital E resembling the Latin letter H.

St. Augustine landed in England in A.D. 596 to carry forward the conversion of England to Christianity, and was created first Archbishop of Canterbury in 601, the year in which Paulinus came over from Rome to assist him in his work.

The Organ stands in the north-east part of this Aisle, with the case of the Great Organ, richly decorated red and gold, facing west. It was built by Messrs. Wordsworth and Maskell of Leeds, and was used for the first time on the Re-opening Day in 1880. It takes the place of a much smaller one by Gray and Davison, the gift of Mr. and Mrs. Stanhope at Easter, 1872, which is now placed in the Parish Church of Rushford, in Norfolk, as a memorial of Mrs. Stanhope in her own family's Parish Church, where she was married in 1856.

The following specification was given by the builders at the opening :

The organ consists of 3 manuals, viz., Great, Swell, and Choir, each full compass, CC to G, 56 notes, and pedal organ CCC to F, 30 notes. The stops, &c., are :

GREAT ORGAN.

1	Open diapason	8 feet tone	56 pipes.
2	Stopp'd diapason	8 "	56 "
3	Dulciana (Grooved Bass)	8 "	44 "
4	Wald flute	4 "	56 "
5	Principal	4 "	56 "
6	Twelfth	2 $\frac{2}{3}$ "	56 "
7	Fifteenth	2 "	56 "
8	Mixture (3 ranks)	2 1 $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{2}{3}$ "	168 "

SWEEL ORGAN.

9	Lieblich Bourdon	16	feet tone	56	„
10	Open Diapason.....	8	„	56	„
11	Lieblich Gedact.....	8	„	56	„
12	Keraulophon (Grovd. Bass) ...	8	„	44	„
13	Voix Celeste	8	„	44	„
14	Principal	4	„	56	„
15	Mixture (3 ranks)	2	1 $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{2}{3}$ „	168	„
16	Cornocean	8	feet tone	56	„
17	Hautbois	8	„	56	„

CHOIR ORGAN.

18	Viola	8	„	56	„
19	Lieblich Gedact.....	8	„	56	„
20	Flute Harmonique	4	„	56	„
21	Cremona	8	„	44	„

PEDAL ORGAN.

22	Open Diapason.....	16	„	30	„
23	Bourdon.....	16	„	30	„

COUPLERS.

24	Great to Pedals.	26	Choir to Pedals.
25	Swell to Pedals.	27	Swell to Great.
28 Choir to Swell.			

3 double-acting composition pedals to great organ.

2 do. do. to swell organ.

The first organ used in England is said to have been built under the directions of Aldhelm, one of the royal family of Wessex, Abbot of Malmesbury and Bishop of Sherborne, in the eighth century, whose life was written by King Alfred. Aldhelm describes it as "a mighty instrument with innumerable tones, blown with bellows, and enclosed in a gilded case."

The Roof of this Aisle is very elaborately decorated : it is divided into three bays by two tie-beams which have on each side gold cresting standing upon them, as upon the wall-beams at each end.

The words from the *Benedicite* run along the south wall below the roof, "O all ye Spirits and Souls of the Righteous, Bless ye the Lord, "Praise Him and magnify Him for ever ! Alleluia."

It may be mentioned in connection with the general decoration of the Church, that it is not unlikely, that, when the walls of the Church are thoroughly dry, there will be more decorative painting added.

On the Floor of the Aisle are several memorial inscriptions of the Greene, Rowley, Taylor and other families.

"Here lyeth the Body of Robert Hartley of Cannon Hall who "departed this life upon the 3 day of January 1656. Anno ætatis 29."

"Richard Greene of Micklethwaite who was baptised the 14 day "of May 1642 and was interred the 8 day of July; Anno Domini "1669.

"As thou dost walk on earth soe once did I ;

"But now that I am dead soe here I lie.

"And must do still untill that glorious day."

[Small Brass.] "William, eldest son of William Green of Mickle-
"thwait gent., returned home the 6 day of September 1686, ætatis 6.
"Whose expression two days before he dyed was, Heaven is Home."

On the same stone: "Hic jacet corpus Gulielmi Greene filii
"Richardi Greene de Micklethwaite qui obiit duodecimo die martii,
"tricesimo octo anno suæ ætatis, Anno Domini 1669." "Here also
"lyeth interred the Body of John Greene late of Micklethwaite,
"gent. He departed this life the 18th day of March Anno Dni
"172 * " (date not filled in).

"Here lyeth the body of Richard Greene late of Banks, gent., who
"departed this life the 10th day of March 170 *, and in the 24th
"year of his age. Nascendo morimur, finisque ab origine pendet."

Brass: "Hic jacet corpus Gulielmi Greene de Micklethwaite filii
"Gulielmi prædicti qui obiit Anno Dom. 1683, et ætatis 26."

"Here lyeth the body of Mrs. Mary Greene, widow, late wife
"of Mr. William Greene of Micklethwaite, gent., and daughter of
"Michael Portington, of Portington, esquier, who left William,
"Richard, and Grace, her children, and died the 14th of February,
"in the 43rd year of her age, Anno Domini, 1673."

On the Wall : "In this Chancel lies the body of Richard Green of Banks, gent. ; buried March the 19th, 1707, in the 25th year of his age. He was the son of William Green of Banks, gent., by Ann his wife, daughter of Anthony Devere, M.D., by his wife Barbara, daughter of Thomas Edmunds of Worsborough, Esquire. William Green of Banks, gent., son of John Green, of Hoyland-Swein, gent., was buried March 7, 1723, aged 33 years. His son Richard, aged a year and four months, was buried March 6, 1723. His brother John Green, of Banks, gent., was buried March 21, 1729, aged 36 years. Richard the son of their brother Samuel Green of Banks, gent., was buried February 23, 1732, aged a year and 5 months. To preserve the memory of these his ancestors and relations, the said Samuel Green erected this monument in the year 1733."

"Elizabeth Walbanke, buried at this pew-door Decr. 3, 1674."

"Ann wife of Mr. Christopher Walbanke, buried in the same grave April 2nd, 1695. Aged 64. *Fautrix hospita pauperibus. Mors omnium dolorum solutio. Refrigeries est animæ: Mors ærumnarum requies: Hic ero sanus (sic).*"

"Mr. Christopher Walbanke, Preacher of the Gospel and Minister of this Church was buried March ye 16th, 1708."

"Here lieth interred the body of Thomas Cockshutt, Clerk, A.M., Minister of Cawthorne and Vicar of Peniston, who died upon the first and was buried on the fourth of February, in the year of our Lord, 1739, aged 62 years."

"Here lieth interred the Body of Susannah, Daughter of John Willson gent., and wife of the Rev'd. Thomas Cockshutt, Clerk, A.M., late Minister of this Church, who departed this life the 25th day of January in the year of our Lord 1743. Aged * * years." (Not filled up.)

William sonne of William Thorpe, 1683. Memorial inscriptions of the Wood family of Jowett-House beginning in 1692 ; of Lockwoods of Clough Green ; of Whites from 1700 ; of Mary daughter of Wm. Woffendin of Norcroft, 1770, first married to Richard Ellison of Barnby Hall, and afterwards to Geo. Walker of Hunshelf "Gentle Man."

There are large stones of the Taylor family beginning with William son of John and Sarah, who died in 1757, aged 66, and coming down to "Sarah Taylor of Barnsley, wife of the above Edward "Taylor of Barnsley, son of Edward and Abigail Taylor, late of "Cawthorne, who died Aug. 12, 1836, 85 years." "Jonathan West "of Cawthorne, Attorney-at-law, the son of John and Dorothy West, "late of Norcroft, died 1795 in 80th year." Hannah, his wife, died 1767.

The Rowley Memorials begin with a William Rowley who died Sept. 10, 1696, aged 80. Daniel Rowley of Barnby Furnace died 1749, in 68th year. His wife Martha, died 1733. Richard son of John and Alice Rowley of Flash-House, yeoman, died 1730. William Rowley of Flash-House, A.M., Rector of Boughton in Northamptonshire and Chaplain to the Right Hon. Wm. Earl of Strafford, was interred 12th Nov., 1775, aged 53. John eldest son of the late John Rowley of Flash-House, 1857, 46 years.

THE RE-OPENING.

After the description of the interior of the Church may be given a short account of the Re-opening. The Restoration was begun after the Easter Day of 1875. On the 2nd of September in that year, when the foundations of the new extension of the South Aisle were well advanced, a short special Service was held, at 3 p.m., at which a Memorial Stone was laid at the south-west corner by Mr. John Montagu Spencer Stanhope, who at the last moment took his mother's place, owing to her temporary indisposition. In a cavity beneath the stone was deposited a hermetically sealed bottle containing several coins of the year, a copy of the notice announcing that day's proceedings, a copy of the previous day's "Times," and a paper containing the names of Mr. John and Lady Elizabeth Stanhope with the date of their death, and stating that the work of Restoration was being done in their memory. The Services were continued in the Church until the following Easter Day, when the "Te Deum" was sung at the close of the Afternoon Service as the congregation's last hymn of praise in "the old Church." The Services were held in the Tivydale School until Sunday, Sept. 9th, 1877, when the Nave

only was used. The first Service was the eight o'clock Celebration on that day. The Chancel continued partitioned off from the Nave until the opening day, the Chancel only once being used for a service, at the Burial of Mrs. Stanhope on Oct. 6th, 1880.

The day appointed for the Re-opening was St. Thomas' Day (Dec. 21st), 1880. The first Service on that day was an early Celebration. At the eleven o'clock Service the sermon was preached by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Ripon (Dr. Bickersteth). Among the clergy present were the Rev. C. Sangster, Vicar of Darton, Rural Dean (1855); C. S. Stanhope, Vicar of Crowton (Cheshire); Canon Cross, Vicar of Appleby, Lincs.; J. Ingham Brooke, Rector of Thornhill; J. Johnson, Vicar of Denby (1851), F. G. Wintour, Rector of High Hoyland (1867); W. S. Turnbull, Vicar of Penistone (1855); F. B. Hutton, Vicar of Hoyland-Swaine (1879); W. W. Kirby, Rector of Barnsley (1878); J. G. Metcalfe, Vicar of Gawber (1875); W. S. Barker, Vicar of Silkstone (1880); G. A. Fry, Vicar of Dodworth (1879); W. U. Wooler, Vicar of Thurgoland (1879) F. Fawkes, Vicar of Woolley; Dr. Gatty, Vicar of Ecclesfield; W. Elmhirst, Chaplain of Stainborough (1862). The date after the names of clergy belonging to this Rural Deanery is that of their admission to their benefice.

The Clergy, the Choir (32 in number and for the first time in surplices), and two Churchwardens (Mr. Stanhope and Mr. George Swift) walked before the Bishop from the Infants' School to the West door of the Church, where the hymn was begun, "We love the place, O God." The Service was choral, the Psalms being 24, 48, and 84: the Lessons—Haggai ii. to v. 10 and Rev. xxi.—were read by Mr. Stanhope: the Hymns were, "Lift the strain of high thanksgiving," "O Word of God above," and "Christ is made the sure Foundation," from "Hymns Ancient and Modern." The Bishop preached from the Gospel for the day—St. John xx., part v. 19. Towards the close of his sermon he very touchingly "called to mind "one who took the deepest and warmest interest in the Restoration "of this Church, and who has not been spared to strike the note of "joy with us in its completed Restoration. But (he said) am I justified in saying this? May it not be possible that our loving Father

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“in heaven may have permitted her to look down from her abode of blessedness, and see what has been going forward within these walls this morning?”

Immediately after the Service was the Consecration of the private Burial-ground of Mr. Stanhope, then of the addition to the Church-yard, and afterwards of the Parochial Cemetery, under three separate Consecration Deeds.

There was a Confirmation at three p.m., followed by an Organ Recital by Mr. Ernest Wood, Organist of St. Mary Magdalene, Lincoln, a native of Cawthorne, who presided at the organ at all the Services of the Opening day.

At the Evening Service, at seven, the Psalms were 118 and 122; the Lessons, Ezra iii. and Rev. xxii; the Sermon was preached by Mr. Stanhope's intimate friend the Rev. J. E. Cross, Vicar of Appleby (Lincs.), and Canon of Lincoln Cathedral. On the following two evenings the preachers were the Revs. C. S. Stanhope, Vicar of Crowton, elder son of the late Vicar of Cawthorne, and the Rev. J. Ingham Brooke, Rector of Thornhill.

The day of the Re-opening was a beautiful calm sunny winter's day.

At the public Luncheon held in the Boys' School, at which Mr. Stanhope was only present at the conclusion, he specially referred to “the Church now restored being always open; it is free to all; “and I hope that it will be appreciated by some as a place of retirement and contemplation, a place of rest always ready to receive “those who may wish to turn from their daily work for a few moments “by themselves.

The Faculty for the Restoration was granted at the Chancellor's Court at Ripon July 22nd, 1875, the cost of obtaining this unopposed Faculty being £33 10s. 10d.

THE EXTERIOR.

of the Church does not call for any lengthened description. The Tower belongs to the fifteenth century and is of the local character. Its height to the top of the battlements is 70 feet 4 inches ; from the battlements to the top of the Pinnacles is 8 feet. The north-east pinnacle was struck by lightning some years ago and fell through the nave roof upon the organ which was in the west gallery. The North Porch has a figure of St. Paulinus in a niche over the entrance, the work and gift of Mr. Samuel Swift, a native of Cawthorne, whose brother has had the entire superintendence of the Restoration, as their father had of the building of the Church at Hoyland-Swaine. In the tracery of the North Porch Windows are the angel Gabriel and the Virgin Mary. Under the East Window of the North Chancel Aisle is built into the wall the head of a Cross of the eleventh or early part of the twelfth century. The stone used in the older part of the Church—the Tower and North Aisle—seems to have been merely loose surface stones : all the new work is of Thurlstone and Huddersfield stone. The old Sun-dial on the Tower has not been replaced, with its “*Via Vitæ*”—“The Way of Life”—inscription, and the initials “J. H, 1798.”

THE CHURCHYARD

originally extended probably as far south as the present one, but went scarcely any farther west than the Tower or farther east than the present Chancel. A considerable addition was made to the west, as far as the present row of elms, in 1813, and a tradition says that the first burial in that addition was George Batchelor, a coachman at Cannon Hall, whose widow came from Barnsley to her husband's burial in the carriage which brought Mr. John Stanhope home on parole as a French prisoner. A further addition was made at the east end in 1852, and the footpath which ran near the boundary of the old Churchyard was altered in 1867 to the boundary of the addition. The North Wall of the Churchyard, from the entrance to the vault, was built, and the boundary straightened, at the time when the vault itself was made, in 1865-6, from the designs of Mr. Shaw of Saddleworth. There have been the following burials up to the present time in the family vault : Louisa Elizabeth Stanhope in

1867; Hugh Robert (removed from the churchyard) infant son of Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Stanhope; Hugh Spencer Stanhope, 1871; Mr. and Lady Elizabeth Stanhope, 1873; Philip (General) Stanhope, 1880. The late Mrs. W. S. Stanhope lies outside the mausoleum at its west front.

The part of the Churchyard which is between the row of elms and the sunk-fence is raised from the soil removed in the recent alterations, and is not intended to be ever used for burials. The land was given by Mr. Stanhope at the same time as the acre of land below it, which latter was conveyed to the Rural Sanitary Authority under the "Public Health (Interments) Act, 1879," known as "Marten's Act," the expense of its being walled round, &c., being defrayed by the rates. Three-quarters of the acre was consecrated by the Bishop of Ripon immediately after the Church's Re-opening Service (Dec. 21, 1880). Under a separate Consecration Deed the addition between the elms and the sunk fence was consecrated, being conveyed to the Vicar and Churchwardens; and the family vault and private burial-ground around it were also consecrated, being reserved by the donor for his own family's use under a separate Consecration Deed, in accordance with a Clause in the Burials Act which gives the donor power to reserve for his own family's use not more than one-sixth part of what he gives for Parochial Burial-ground.

Among the Memorial Stones in the Churchyard there is none that goes back beyond the early part of the seventeenth century. The oldest of all is one of the Shirt family:

"Hic jacet William Shyrte de Cawthorne Lanes qui obiit nono die Junii 1630, natus annis sexaginta octo vicesimo nono die Januarii ultimo preterito." "Hic jacet Johannes Shirte junior de Cawthorne-lanes qui obiit duodecimo die Febr. Anno Domini 1664. Fui, non sum. Estis, non eritis" ("I was, I am not: ye are, ye will not be").

"March ye 14, 1694. Here was interred ye body of Sarah Shirt Widd and Relict of Nathaniel Shirt sometime Vicar of Kirkburton in the same grave where the Body of Ann Broadley her Mother Widd and Relict of Nicholes Broadley sometime Minister of Cawthorne was layd ye 2 of May, 1663.

"Here lyeth interred the Body of Dorothy the wife of Nathan Staniforth late of Penistone gent. and daughter of Mr. Nathaniel Shirt sometime Vicar of Kirkburton. She departed this life the "23rd day of November Anno Domini 1726, aged 74 years."

A short notice of this Nathaniel Shirt is given in Morehouse's *History of Kirkburton*. He is believed to have been the son of John Shirt who was steward to Mr. Godfrey Bosvile of Gunthwaite, and a near relation of Captain Shirt of Rawroyd, a Parliamentary officer. He was educated at Emmanuel College, Cambridge, where he took his M.A. in 1643. He was appointed to the Episcopal Chapel of Midhope by Mr. Bosvile, and in 1649, through Mr. Bosvile's influence, to Kirkburton. He married Sarah, daughter of the Rev. Nicholas Broadley, Incumbent of Cawthorne, and died at Kirkburton in 1662.

"Hic jacet Agnis uxorem (*sic*) Roberti Smith quæ obiit secundo "die Februarii, 1650."

"Hic jacet Anna filia Henrici Woolrich 1660."

"Here lieth the body of Mary the wife of Matthew Lindley, who "was buried the 5 day of June, 1640."

"In memory of Thomas Pashley, yeoman, of Cawthorne, who "gave six pounds yearly for ever to the Minister of Cawthorne by "virtue of a Feoffee Deed: he was interred ye 24 day of March, "1667. Via misericordiæ, via Beatitudinis." ("The way of Mercy "is the way of Blessedness.")

Elizabeth Hewitt, 1667; William Littlewood, yeoman, 1697; Alice Hyrst, formerly wife to Robert Burgon, 1687; Thomas Falley, Brookehouse, 1699; Thos. Gawthorpe, 1684; Matthew Walker, 1676; — Firth, 1666; Martha, wife of John Lindley, 1666; Anne Baxter, 1689; Robert Dixon, 1664,—and one later, of Clay Hall, 1674; Nathaniel, son of Nathaniel Moxon, gent., from the County of Darby, 1672; — Turton of Barnby Green, 1673; A. Micklethwaite, 1676, of Woolgreave, yeoman; Lindley of Jowet-house, 1654 and 1659; Hannah Robuck, 1674. The Wests of Norcroft, Waltons of Cawthorne Lanes, and Taylors of Cawthorne, have several stones beginning with the early part of the following—the eighteenth—century. John Street, Fellmonger, 1734; Cudworth, 1770; Cleggs, and Moaksons, (Caleb, 1767).

Several tombstones of much greater antiquity, in the form of plain and floreated Crosses, were found built into the walls of the Church, and are now collected together and inserted in the Churchyard wall, near the north-east corner. One or two of them have a pair of shears on them, to indicate the housewife, woman, or female child; and one has a sword, to show the man or boy. The old Saxon Cross, of which two or three pieces have been recovered, has been already spoken of as carrying us back for certainly not less than eight hundred years, and not improbably to a period still more remote.

Most of the names on the Headstones of the Churchyard are those of families which have been in the parish for some generations: the families of Willcock, Moxon, Swifts of Waterslack (1744), Fish of Waterslack, Johnson, Ibbotson, English. Some of them speak to us of families which have altogether disappeared: Rich of Dawwalls (1722); Streetes (1729); Smith of Dean Hill (1706 to 61); Ellis of Hillhouse, 1707; Rhoades of Cawthorne Hall, 1737; Newton, Kettle-royd, 1716; Mr. Daniel Wilson of Barnby Furnace, and his widow, 1812. On some of them we find names which do not at all belong to our neighbourhood or county: that of Puddephatt taking us back to the time when Cawthorne had its "gauger" for Mr. West's large malt works, where "Malt-kiln Row" now is; while in those of Rix, Fishbourne, Potts, Atkinson, and others, we may see the connection between Cannon Hall and Norfolk and Northumberland. The headstone to "Mary Fishburne, of Holkham," erected as a mark of personal esteem by Mrs. Clarke of Noblethorpe, preserves the memory of one who was a parochial "character." In his *Fifty Years of my Life*, Lord Albemarle speaks of "Polly Fishbourne" as one of the gamekeepers at Holkham (Lord Leicester's) and Keeper of the Church Lodge. He adds, "She must be about my own age. She "had large black eyes, red cheeks, and white teeth; her hair was "cropped like a man's, and she wore a man's hat. The rest of her "attire was feminine. She was irreproachable in conduct, and indeed "somewhat of a prude. Polly was the terror of poachers, with whom "she had frequent encounters, and would give and take hard knocks; "but generally she succeeded in capturing her opponents and making "them answer for their misdeeds at Petty Sessions. A Norfolk game- "preserver once offered Polly a shilling a-piece for a hundred pheasant

"eggs. She nodded her head. Soon after she brought Mr. Coke (afterwards created Earl of Leicester) a five-pound-note. 'There, 'Squire,' said she, 'is the price of a hundred of your *guinea fowl* 'eggs.' Of course the Squife made Polly keep the five-pound-note. "One time I was staying at Holkham, a bull killed a labouring man in the salt marshes. The savage brute was standing over his victim, and a crowd was assembled at the gate, when Polly appeared at the opposite gate. There was a cry, 'Get out of the way, Polly, or the 'bull will kill you.' 'Not he,' was the reply, 'he knows better.' "She was right. The moment he saw her he backed astern to the remotest corner of the inclosure. It turned out that the animal had once attempted to run at her, but she lodged a charge of small-shot in his muzzle." (Vol. II., pp. 232, 3.) Neither her fine looks of manly womanhood nor her anecdotes of Holkham and her own former powers with dogs and guns will soon be forgotten by those who knew her. She died at Norcroft in 1873, aged 80.

At the east end of the Church there is a headstone to a William Atkinson, the work of his son Thomas Witlam Atkinson who was born at Cawthorne March 6, 1796, in a house adjoining the old Wesleyan Chapel. This William Atkinson came from Northumberland, and was head mason at Cannon Hall: he married an Elizabeth Bates, of Cawthorne, in 1792, by whom he had two children. After her death in 1795, he married, August, 1798, a Martha Witlam, housemaid at Cannon Hall, and Thomas Witlam was their eldest son. "Thomas, son of William and Martha Atkinson, mason, baptised March 25, 1799." This son began life at ten as a mason's labourer with his father, attending school in winter, and receiving lessons in writing and drawing from his elder half-brother. In 1822, he was working as a mason on St. George's Church, Barnsley, walking daily from his home. The headstone to his mother in our Churchyard has been called his "first great work." The Rev. C. S. Stanhope was so pleased with one of his designs that he persuaded him to go to Manchester. He went there, and afterwards to London, and set up as an architect. There are at Cannon Hall several pictures of the Church of St. Nicholas, Lower Tooting, of which he was the architect in 1832, building that church, "to hold 1,083 persons," at a cost of £4,619. When a considerable part of

Hamburg was destroyed by fire, Atkinson at once went there: some of his work there was so admired by the Emperor of Russia, that he engaged him to go as architect to St. Petersburg. The Emperor sent him to make surveys in Siberia, and employed him on various works in different and distant parts of the empire. He extended his travels beyond the Russian territory. In 1858, he published his first volume of travels, "Oriental and Western Siberia," and in 1860, "Travels in the Regions of the Upper and Lower Amoor and Russian Acquisitions on the Confines of India and China, by Thomas Witlam Atkinson, F.R.G.S., F.G.S., author of Oriental and Western Siberia." It was dedicated by special permission to Her Majesty, and published by Hurst and Blackett. He presented a copy of his works to the village Library which still has the inscription, "Presented to the Cawthorne Library with the best wishes for its success by T. W. Atkinson. 1st Nov. 1860." His first work was in 1829, "Gothic Ornaments from the different Cathedrals and Churches in England." In 1860, he came as a guest to Cannon Hall from the Rev. C. S. Stanhope's at Weaverham, and was present at the annual Harvest Thanksgiving and its Evening Meeting on Nov. 1. He died August, 1861, in his 62nd year, leaving a son born in Tartary, now in Honolulu, and two daughters, one of whom, Miss Emma Wilshere Atkinson, has written the "Lives of the Queens of Prussia" and other works.

One headstone is "In Memory of Seven Men who lost their lives "at Barnby Colliery by Fire Damp" in 1805, and others speak of accident in the mine. John Livesley's epitaph tells us he "was Parish Clerk, Perpetual Overseer of the Poor, and Collector of the King's Taxes for a number of years": he is still remembered by a few as the "factotum" of the Parish: he died in 1833. "Juliet Frances Parkinson who died at the Parsonage June 11th, 1852," was a sister of the Curate at that time. The Armitages of Willroyd have several monuments, and there is one to a Mr. Robert Overend, solicitor, of Kirkburton, through his wife being a daughter of Charles Marshall of Dean Hill, who died in 1820.

There is a charming view over the valley from the steps at the West Entrance of the Churchyard, and the fine old elm near the Tower, which was some years ago struck with lightning, is sure to

attract attention. The view here takes in High Hoyland and its Church on the north horizon, Denby and its Church in the west, and part of Hoyland-Swaine and its Church on the south-west.

The restored Saxon Cross on the South side of the steps, with two pieces of its original shaft and the original Cross on the summit, standing altogether about thirteen feet in height, is a 'blest Sign of man's redemption' which happily connects the present faith of Christ's Church with the Christian past of the Parish eight hundred years ago.

THE PARISH REGISTERS

may appropriately follow the account of Church and Churchyard. They go back as far as the year 1653, on the 29th of September in which year a new Act of the Commonwealth Parliament came into operation. At the Dissolution of Monasteries in 1535, the dispersion of Monks, who had up to that period been the principal Register-keepers, gave rise to a mandate issued in 1538 by Thomas Cromwell, afterwards Earl of Essex, Vicar General, for the Keeping of Registers of Baptisms, Marriages, and Burials, in each Parish. Afterwards, in the reign of Elizabeth, it was ordered that every minister at his institution to a benefice should subscribe to this protestation, "I shall keepe the register booke according to the Queen's Majestie's injunction." Parishes are frequently deficient in Registers during the usurpation, the duty of registering being then taken out of the hands of the clergy, and given over to some village tradesman whose chief recommendation for office was probably the zeal he had shown in the destruction of all the ancient registers and records. In 1644, when the ordinance was passed against the use of the Book of Common Prayer in favour of The Directory for Public Worship, a fair Register Book was ordered to be provided. An Act was passed in 1653 "touching marriages and the registering thereof, and also touching "births and burials." Before the 22nd of September in that year, each parish was to choose some able and honest person as its registrar, to be approved and sworn by one justice of the peace, and so signified under his hand in the said Register Book, the person so elected continuing in office for three years.

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In accordance with this enactment, the following entry is found on the first page of the oldest Register : "The 22nd day of November, 1653. Be it remembered that William Swift of Cawthorne was by the inhabitants of the Parish elected and made choice of for their Register and hath the day and yeare above come before me and is approved of and sworne according to ye act of Parliament in that case made and provided.

"[Signed] G. Bryan (?)."

On the 22nd of Sept., 1654, John Savile's signature is found to the approval of John Robucke as Register, elected by the inhabitants in the place of William Swift deceased. This is evidently Sir John Savile, of Lupset, Knight, who was Sheriff of this County 1649-50.

On the fly-leaf before the first entries of 1653 is a record of several Collections made in the Church.

"Collected in the Parish Church of Cawthorne for the inhabitants of Southwold in Suffolk towards there losses of £4000. Collected ye sune of 12s. 6d. ye 28 of August 1659 and paid to" [blank]. An Act was passed in that year authorising the authorities of Southwold to "gather the alms and charitable benevolences of all good and well-disposed people whatsoever in any of the Counties, Cities, etc., of England and Wales" on account of "a fearful lamentable and boisterous fire which in four hours destroyed 238 dwelling-houses and inflicted losses to the amount of £40,000."

"Collected in the Parish Church of Cawthorne for the inhabitants of Metringham [Metheringham] in the Countie of Linkhoulne the sune of 14s. 6d. the 8th day of April, 1660."

"Collected for Ripon Minster by a Letter patten 5s."

"A letter pattin for Dalby in Lecestershire collected 3s. 6d."

"A letter pattin for Scarbrough Church collected 5s. 6d."

Hinderwell's *History and Antiquities of Scarborough* gives an account of this church's destruction during the Civil War, and the inhabitants' memorial to Parliament representing their "church as wholly ruined, except the walls and some part of the roof, which was formerly in good repaire." Their memorial, however, in 1646, met with no response ; but they obtained a Brief or Letters Patent in

their favour from Charles II., in 1660. This Brief or Letters Patent—called *patent* because not sealed up, but addressed by the king to all his loyal subjects—was the great means in those days of appealing to the national generosity. The Brief is given in *Hinderwell* (pp. 96, etc.), reciting that the king is “credibly informed that during the late wars our said town of Scarboro’ was twice stormed, and the said inhabitants disabled from following their ancient trade ; and, that “nothing might be wanting to make their condition more deplorable, “their two fair Churches were, by the violence of cannon, beaten “down ; that in one day there were threescore pieces of ordnance “discharged against the steeple of the upper Church there, called “St. Mary’s * * * and that the charges of rebuilding will cost “£2500 at the least, which of themselves they are not able to dis- “burse, their fortunes being almost ruined by the late war.”

The above is given as an example of what used to be read in our Churches to excite compassion, and as a means of the wealthier assisting the poorer parishes, or indeed parishes of any kind, in their special necessity.

“A letter patten for Great Dranton in Worcestershire 5s. 6d.”

“Collected for Pontefract Church £1. os. 6d.”

“August the second 1663. Collected in the Parish Church of “Cawthorn for Thomas Carr, a poor scholler, who was for going up “to Camebridge and born in ye Parish of Eccklesfield, the sume of “6s. 6d.”

In 1688 there is the following entry : “Received then of the “Minister and Churchwardens of Cawthorn the som of thre pound “thirteen shillings and elevenpens collected for the Parish of Caw- “thorn upon a Breafe bearing date the 31st day of January 1687-8, “and granted to the distressed Protestants of France. Received at “Wakefield by Thom : Holmes.”

In this generous collection we may see our Parish historically connected with Lewis the Fourteenth’s revocation in 1685 of the memorable Edict of Nantes of 1598, which had given freedom of worship to the “Protestants.” By this time, the name which was first borne by those who in 1529 “protested” against the decision of the

Diet of Spires and appealed to the Emperor and a future Council was applied to all those, whatever their belief might be, who had renounced the communion of the Roman pontiff. In Macaulay's *History*, chapter vi., paragraph "Persecution of the French Hugue-nots," there is a graphic account of those distressing circumstances which obliged King James at last to issue letters under his great seal, inviting his subjects to imitate his own liberality, though, Macaulay adds, "his compassion was only feigned for the purpose of cajoling "his Parliament."

The next entry: "July the 7: 1689. Collected in the Parish of Cawthorne for Irish Protestants and paid then to Mr. Walbanke "[the Vicar] by us the sume of three pounds tenn shillings and three "pense. Edw: Smithson: Thomas Dickson, Thomas Fawley, "Churchwardens."

Macaulay's xiith chapter "on the state of Ireland" and his reference to the "Acts passed for the confiscation of the property of "Protestants" will show us the necessity there was for such Parochial Collection.

"Agust the 20, 1690. Collected in the Parish of Cawthorne for "Irish Protestants and paid to Mr. Walbanke by us the sum of one "pound ten shilling and three pence. Thomas Jeessopp Thomas "Fawley Churchwardens."

"March ye 4th, 1694.

"Collected in the Parish of Cawthorne ye some of one pounds "tenn shillings six pence and for ye Protestants of France paid to "Mr. Walbank by us Collectors Robert Bower, Godfrey Morton, "Churchwardens."

The state of "Distress in France" at this time and the "Bill for "the Naturalization of Foreign Protestants" are alluded to in the xxth chapter of Macaulay's *History*.

1653. The entries in the Register from November 1653 to the end of the year on March 24th comprise 11 births and 4 burials. Among the names are found those of Addie, Moakeson, Clough, Greene, Dickson, Longley, Fawley—the first two of these names being among those of the Poll-Tax of 1379.

1654. This year has 16 births and 14 burials : among its five marriages is that of William Greene and Mary Portington, the "Intentions" of which "were published May 14, 21, and 28, the "same persons were married June 8th." Mitchell, Butterworth, Byngley, Hirste, Shaw, Horsfall, Smithe, Gawthrop, Moakeson, Hawkesworth, Clough, and Lindley are among the names of this year.

1655. 22 births ; twelve "Intentions of Marriage" published in the Church "according to Act of Parliament three severall Lord's "Daies," John Clayton being the magistrate to witness the actual marriages, as the law required. The name of William Roebuck occurs among these marriages : Oliver Heywood in his *Diary* speaks of lodging at Cawthorne with William Roebucke in Feb. 1668, visiting the families of Nathaniel Bottomley and his brother Roebuck. Heywood speaks in 1690 of visiting again "the little cheerful village "of Cawthorne and preaching there at a friend's house at night." The ten burials of this year include Elizabeth wife of John Shirt, Dorothe wife of Will. Shirt, Richard Rawlin, William Plate, gent.

1656. There are 27 births, after one of which the date of baptism is given : 23 burials, among them a Sarah daughter of John Spetcer, Robert Hartley (of Cannon Hall) and the names of Clough, Hurst, Johnson, Bostwicke, Lindley, Moaksone, Gawthrop. One of the eight Intentions of Marriage is expressly mentioned as having been "published three severall market daies at the Market Cross of "Barnsley," as the law allowed it to be published "if the parties to "be married shall desire it, between the hours of 11 and 2," as Robert Woffenden and Susan Horsfall seem to have done. There are two marriages of Lindleys and Hinchliffes.

1657. 27 births : in two cases it is added "and baptised:" Thorp, Woffenden, Greene, Spencer among them. 15 burials, including Margaret Hartley widdow, Sara wife of John Spencer, John Shirt, Anne Shirt, Jane wife of Thomas Hewitt, William the son of Tho : Scorrer (see first line of page 50). 7 marriages : the names of Sara Taylor, a Thomas Dickson, and a Wainwright among them.

1658. 22 births: 15 burials, Randolfe Spencer July 22nd: 12 marriages, the first being that of John Spencer and Margrett Hartley, one-and-thirtieth day of March; Joseph Micklethwaite marries Sarah Clayton of Clayton, John Shirt a Margaret Couldwell of Silkston, William Shirt Mary Lindley, William Slacke Mary Shirt, John Shirt Ann Shaw, Edward Brighouse of Huthersfeld Ann Shirt—no less than five marriages of Shirts in one year.

1659. 20 births: Elizabeth daughter of John Shirt is the only one entered as also "baptised." 19 burials: Shirt, Lindley, Hewite, Scorer, "Rich: Brodley, Minister." 5 or 6 marriages, one in which both are of the Parish of Woolley: a Mosley and a Burgon, of Cawthorne.

1660. No less than 36 burials, nearly all given as daughters and sonnes, show the exceptional mortality this year among the young: nearly every family name in the Parish appears. 28 births, with the word "baptized" becoming more and more frequent, as events occurring in Church and State might lead us to expect. A "Sara" "the daughter of Henery Skines, Minister, was baptized Sept. 20th," omitting the date of birth. Only three of the six people married belong to this Parish, the three brides.

1661. 23 baptisms or births, the word baptized now becoming the usual word, and "borne" the exception, a Dixon, Bramall, Turton, Mockson and a few more, having the latter word only. 15 burials: Longley, Thorp, Silverwood, Hargreaves, &c.. Three marriages, a Blagborne, Addey, Sickes, Robucke, Littlewood, &c..

This summary has been given as showing the prevailing surnames and giving some idea of the population at the time. It is not beyond hope that at some time the complete Register may be printed. In 1663 the entries begin to be made in Latin, evidently by Mr. Walbanke, who signs the pages as "Registrarius," his first entry of a marriage having "bannis ter publicatis" and also "per licentiam." The heading becomes "Weddinges" in 1670, and in 1667 "buried" takes the place of "sepult: fuere," which is used of each separate burial: "Maria uxor Nicholae Bodin sepult. fuere:" while the good old word "Christeninges" comes in in 1665. It is only seldom that the name of both parents is given: "1670. Elizabeth daughter of

"Mr. John Allott and Elizabeth Allott of Barnby Hall." "Mary
"the daughter of Mr John Allott and Elizabeth Allott of Barnby
"Hall was borne April the 4th, 1672, and Babtized (*sic*) April the
"25th."

1673. "Barnby the sonn of Nich. Bowden Esqre. was buried
"July the 10th."

1674. "Thomas Bowden Esq. and Elizabeth Allot married
"December the 22nd."

1679, 80 : Children are mentioned of a Robert Duckenfeild *Esqr.*, while Willm. Greene is given as "gent," and Thomas and Robert Bowden are given as "Mr.," as is also "Mr. George Barnby," buried in 1683 ; at the close of that year William Littlewood signs his name as Churchwarden and Thomas Fawley makes "his mark."

The names of Oley, Sennyor, Longley, Firth, are now frequently found.

Though not an extract from the Register, it may be mentioned here, that, in 1682, John Turner, of Cawthorne, a Quaker, was charged at Barnsley with being absent from Church for three Sundays : when requested to find sureties, he refused, and was committed to York Castle.

"Mr. Gervis Armitidge and Priscilla Bosvile marid March the 21,"
1687. Mr. Thomas Alcocke buried, 1687 : Mr. Willm. Barnby, 1688 ; Mr. Michael Wheatley baptized, 1689 ; Mr. Godfrey Copley and Mrs. Mary Allott married 1689, also William Bramham and Mrs. Rebecca Wolrich ; Mrs. Ann Wheateley baptd., 1692 ; the names of Clegg, Looks, Beever, are found. In 1691, Mr. Robert Wagstaffe and Martha Moorhouse are married : the names of Exley, Rowley, Cawthorne, Rich, Fish, Dorothy daughter of Dr. Wheatley, Thornaley. John Burdet and Mary Wortley married, 1699 ; Mary Barnby buried, 1703 ; John Sykes and Mary Barnby married, 1703 ; signed by Tho. Cockshutt, minister ; John Taylor, Matthew Littlewood, Churchwardens.

In 1704, there is a Wadsworth (of Hoyland-Swaine) baptism, and the Register begins to give the date when those who were privately baptized were "Publickly received into the Church." In 1706, Ann,

daughter of John Wordsworth, baptized. Edward Smithson and Timothy Fawley sign as Churchwardens in 1710. Issachar, son of John Wordsworth bapt. 1711; the names of Chappell, West, Wood, Milner, Lockwood, Swift, now occurring. Elizabeth daughter of Mr. Alexander Banes baptd., 1716: Tim: Fawley and Rich: Bramhall Churchwardens. An entry in 1717 is "Daniel, a son of Thomas "Brook, a Quaker, born and named, I am told, in *their* way." In 1718 we find the occupation given in one or two instances; "mason" after John Swift, "woodcutter" after John Bostwick. In 1728 is an entry "John, son of Richard Priest of Denby (a quondam Quaker), "ye child about two years old baptized." When the occupations begin—about 1744—to be generally given, we find "collier," "weaver," "wood-collier," "clothier," "yeoman," &c. The names occur of Wigglesworth, Eastwood, Ashton, Greenwood, Marsden (joiner), Jubb, Moxon, weaver; Chapel, collier; Taylor and Turner, clothiers; Moakson, weaver; Burgon, shoemaker; Smith, tanner; Caleb Moakson, butcher (1749); Clegg, farmer; Dransfield, tanner; West, farmer; Longley, shoemaker; Bramhall, clothier; Taylor, hatter; Shaw, weaver; Willm. Sadler, groom; George Shooter, keeper; John Milner, wright; Richard Pagett, soldier; (1762) Joseph Barrow-clough; Edward Wilcock (1763), cooper; Ibberson, weaver; Charlesworth, clothier; Kay, serge-weaver; Jonathan Tyas, blacksmith (1772); Joshua Charlesworth, tanner; Hardcastle, husbandman; Judah Hinchliffe, butcher (1795); Johnson, miller; Fisher, game-keeper; Bell, groom; Staton; Thornley, tammy-weaver; Hinchliffe, mason; George Schofield, blacksmith (1798); David Roberts, cord-wainer; John Batley, gardener; English, farmer; Dyson, weaver; Wigglesworth, farmer; Barlow, tailor; Wilcock, wood-valuer; Hawksworth, nailmaker; Morley, joiner.

The above are gathered as examples of names and occupations in the latter half of the last century.

It is a tradition, that, when the present Mr. Stanhope's grandfather succeeded to the property about a hundred years ago, there was a remarkable correspondence between the names and occupations of many connected with the house and estate: the housekeeper, Mrs. Pickle; the gardener, Mr. Peach; the huntsman, Thomas Beat

—from whose name comes “Beat House ;” the whipper-in, William Spurr ; a groom, William Sadler ; the game-keeper, George Shooter ; a keeper, George Fisher. Nearly all these names are found in the Register.

It is impossible to tell why some entries occur of those not belonging to the Parish : “Eliza; dr. of Thos. Ownsworth of Fal-
“thwaite,” baptd. 1769. In the early part of last century many marriages are entered of those who neither of them resided in the Parish : “Mr. Hugh Bosvile of Gray’s Inn in ye County of Middle-
“sex and Mrs. Bridget Bosseville of Gunthwaite in ye Parish of
“Penistone marryd by me Thomas Cockshutt at their own Chappell
“at Midhop by virtue of licence,” 1725 : Mr. Cockshutt signs the page as “Vicar of Peniston and Minister of Cawthorne.”

“Mr. Willm. Shuttleworth of Horrocksford in the County Palatine
“of Lancaster and Mrs. Christiana Spencer of Cannon Hall : Dec. 2 :
“1748.”

“Mr. Walter Stanhope, of Leeds, merchant, and Mrs Ann Spencer
“of Cannon Hall, Jan. 26, 1748-9.”

“Mr. John Radclyffe, Clerk, and Mrs. Mary Green,” 1753 ; “John
“Greame Esq. of Bridlington and Alicia Maria Spencer of this
“Parish, 1756.”

An entry in 1726 is the burial of Ann Robucke, “an antient
“unmarryd woman.” Mrs. Dorothy Staniforth is described (1726)
as “the Rev. Mr. Shirt’s daughter.” A husband and wife are both
buried the same day, John Bolton and Elizabeth (1726) ; some few
are entered as “poor strangers,” and a William Taylor (1730) as
“basket maker.” The Rev. Thos. Cockshutt, in 1739 ; Mr. John
Thorp, late of Tickhill, 1759 ; Mr. Benj. Dutton, Barnby Hall, 1774 ;
Rev. Wm. Rowley, of Flashhouse, 1775 ; John Spencer, of Cannon
Hall, Esqre., Nov. 17, 1775 ; Rev. John Radclyffe, clerk, 1776 ;
“Thomas Rowley, gentleman,” 1790. The entries of 1799 include
the names of West, Staton, Clegg, Hawksworth, “Ned” Greenwood’s
wife, Turton, Iberson, Mosley, Schofield, Wilcock, Pashley, Roberts,
Hinchliffe, Wood, Taylor, Barlow, Dyson, English, Eastwood, Black-
burn, Milnes, Hemingway, Burgon.

The following is a record in the Register :

“January ye xxxth, 1672.

“Paid into the hands of the present Churchwardens and Overseers
“for this yeare the sume of Tenn Poundes left by William Greene
“of Micklethwaite, gent., for ye use of the poor of ye Parish of
“Cawthorne. William Robucke, John Robucke.”

There is also “A Copy of ye Order or Decree by which Thomas
“Cockshutt, Minister of Cawthorne, was empowered and authorised
“to erect a Loft in ye Church of Cawthorne, 1730.

“John Audley, Doctor of Laws, Vicar generall and official princi-
“pall of ye Most Reverend Father in God Lancelot [Blackburne] by
“Divine Providence Lord Arch-Bishop of York, Primate of England
“and Metropolitan, To our well-beloved in Christ Thomas Cock-
“shutt, Clerk, Vicar of Cawthorne, within ye County and Diocese of
“York greeting :

“Whereas we lawfully proceeding have lately issued out a Citation
“under ye seal of our office against all and singular ye Parishioners
“and Inhabitants of and within ye said Parish of Cawthorne to
“appear in York Minster on a certain day now elapsed, to show
“cause, if they had or knew any, why an order should not be granted
“to build a Loft or Gallery in ye said Parish Church of Cawthorne
“according to ye dimensions hereafter specified, which said Citation
“hath been duly published in ye said Church, certified and returned
“in open Court, where ye said Inhabitants being thrice publicly
“called and none appearing to show cause to ye contrary, We have
“decreed and do by these presents grant this our order unto you ye
“said Thomas Cockshutt, Clerk, to erect and build, or cause to be
“erected and built, a convenient Loft or Gallery near ye Belfry of
“the said Church, to contain in length twenty feet and in breadth
“seventeen feet or thereabouts, for the use of ye Parishioners and
“Inhabitants of ye said Parish, to sit, kneel, and hear Divine Service
“and sermons in, Requiring that no person whatsoever attempt to
“molest or disturb you ye said Thomas Cockshutt, Clerk, in ye
“erecting or building of ye Loft or Gallery aforesaid, pursuant to
“this our order. And what ye shall do or cause to be done in and
“about ye premises, you shall certify Us as soon as conveniently may

"be, together with these presents. Given at York under ye Seal of our office, this nineteenth day of August, in ye year of our Lord one Thousand seven hundred and thirty.

"Concordat cum decreto, Tho. Jubb, Regrarii Dep..

"Extract. p. C. Clapham.

"Mathew White, James Oates, John Rowley, and Benjamin Micklethwait certify it as a true copy."

Then follows an allotment of "the seats, pews, or closets therein" to those who have "paid their due proportion towards ye expense of erecting ye said Loft upon condition of their having seats granted to themselves, their heirs, or assigns for ever. Front seat on north side, John Rowley; 2, to John Micklethwaite and Thos. Street; 3, to Emor Rich and Thos. Hemingway; 4, to Mrs. Grammar; 5, to Mr. James Oates (transferred to Mr. Robt. Fretwell in 1738); 6, to John Longley and Rich. Fish. On the south side: 1, reserved to myself (it cost me about £4); 2, to Thomas Woffendin and William Taylor; 3, to John Shirt; 4, to Thomas Smith; 5, to John Armitage; 6, to Joseph Armfield. (Signed) Thomas Cockshutt, Minister of Cawthorne, in presence of us John Robuck, Clark; Benjamin Sykes, Churchwarden; Daniel Rowley, John Rowley, Thomas Smith."

There is an entry in 1712 signed by "all ye freeholders and owners of ye Tythes of Cawthorne" consenting for themselves "and all their posterity" to the minister and his family having "a seat or Pew in ye Quire or Chancell next behind where ye Clark sits," as "he has now no seat in our Church for ye use of his family." It is signed by W. Wentworth, Godfr. Boseville, John Spencer, W. Greene, John Grammer, Will. Beaumont, Wm. Thorpe, Ro. Lacock, Mary Scora, John Wainwright, John Rowley, John Lindley, Thomas Walton, Josias Micklethwait, Thomas Dickson, George Dixon, John Morton, William Smith, Martha Wagstaffe, Thomas Dickson junr., Jonathan Roebuck.

* * * *

Not in the Register Books, but in a separate parchment Deed, dated April 8th, 1811, there is an "Agreement among the Proprietors

"of Pews, seats, and sittings in Cawthorne Church, for new pewing "the same and making other alterations." It is signed by Tho. Rich. Beaumont, Diana Beaumont, W. Spencer Stanhope, Francis Fawkes, Wm. Bosville, Abraham Thompson, Thomas West, Edmund Paley, James Wigglesworth, Jonathan Wood, senr., John Beatson, Judah Hinchliffe, John Lisle, John Taylor, John Lindley, John Rowley. It represents the present sittings as being "very much out of repair and "in a very ruinous state and condition, and the plan and situation "thereof ill adapted for the purposes intended, and for the convenience of persons attending Divine Service there." It then goes on to appoint a Committee consisting of the Vicar, the Churchwardens, Walter Spencer Stanhope, Thomas West, Samuel Thorp of Banks Hall, Charles Bowns of Darley Hall, John Howson of Cannon Hall, George Keir of Barnsley, John Beatson and Thomas Eyre of Cawthorne: these are to carry out the alterations, to assess the amount the several contributors are to pay, and to appoint a Committee to award the several pews or sittings, the said award to be proclaimed in Church on the Sunday after it is made.

The Award is dated November 1st, 1816, and is signed by most of the above, Mr. Buee signing as vicar, John Livesley and Elijah Moxon as churchwardens. It contains a Parchment Plan which shows the alterations which have been made. Beside the re-seating, they seem to have opened out the little window at the east of the north aisle (now St. Wilfrid) and made a vestry there, and to have closed up the entrance to the Belfry from the inside of the Tower, making the entrance with a small porch from without. The Award assigns 16 pews to Walter Spencer Stanhope; 5 to Thomas Richard Beaumont and Diana his wife, Lord and Lady of the Manor of Cawthorne; 4 to Francis Fawkes; 3 to the Hon. Godfrey Bosville; others to Thomas West, John Beatson, John Lindley of Jowet-house, John Rowley of Flash-house, to John Livesley and Elijah Moxon and their successors as Churchwardens ("near the Gallery stairs"); to David Hinchliffe, Butcher, Cawthorne Lanes; Thomas Milnes, Farmer; John Lisle, Yeoman; John Hunt, Shopkeeper; the Schoolmaster of Cawthorne of the School erected in the Church or Chapel yard and his successors; Joseph Clarkson of Cawthorne Lanes, Farmer, and others.

These alterations in the Church were made when it consisted of a Nave, North Aisle, and Chancel. The enlargement by the addition of a South Aisle was not made until 1828. The following is a copy of the inscription which used to be in the South Aisle :

“CAWTHORNE CHURCH.

“In the year 1828, the enlargement of this Church was commenced, “and it was finished in the year 1829, by the addition of a new “South Aisle. The expense of the work was defrayed by voluntary “subscriptions, the sale of additional new pews, and by a Grant of “£150 from the Society for the Enlargement and Building of “Churches and Chapels [*i.e.*, Chapels of Ease]. 157 additional “sittings have been obtained in the South Aisle, 60 of which are “appropriated and 97 unappropriated. There are also eleven unap- “propriated sittings, designed for children, under the West Gallery ; “82 in the Tower of the Church ; 10 in the Chancel, situate on the “south side of the Font ; the whole of the Pew adjoining the west “side of the Pulpit and Reading Desk, consisting of sixteen sittings. “These together make a total of 276 sittings ; and in consequence “of the said Grant from the Society for Promoting the Enlargement “and Building of Churches and Chapels, 216 of that number are “hereby declared to be free and unappropriated for ever. The “Chancel of this Church was also at the same time rebuilt by the “Churchwardens out of the Rate.

“THE REV. CHARLES SPENCER STANHOPE, *Minister.*

“JOHN EMANUEL NICHOLS, } *Churchwardens.*”

“JOHN DRANSFIELD,

In the above accounts of the erection of the Gallery, the reseating of the Nave and the North Aisle, and the enlargement of the Church by the building of the South Aisle, we see how the system of private rights to particular pews and seats crept in under the protection of a Faculty, in contravention of the common law by which “every “parishioner is entitled to a seat in his Parish Church, at the discre- “tion of the Churchwardens.” By the Church being made, since its Restoration, entirely free and unappropriated, it has been restored to the freedom from private rights to any particular seats, which the old common law of the land assigns to it, “in the absence of any “Faculty,” *i.e.*, any special license from “the Ordinary,” the Bishop.

CHAPTER VIII.

ENDOWMENTS, ETC..

“Endowments for the maintenance of the Clergy are derived principally from voluntary gifts made for the purpose in ancient and modern times ; the *status* of such gifts being that of offerings made to God for the maintenance of Divine Service, and of the cure of souls, by means of a ministry to be sustained out of them.”

The earliest endowment of the Church at Cawthorne would be the Saxon lord's voluntary gift of the “tithes,” or “tenths.” This dedication of a tenth part of property or income to God, a practice traceable to the time of the Patriarchs. (Gen. xiv., 20), seems to have been introduced into the Church as early as the fourth century, for the maintenance of the clergy. St. Boniface, writing to Cuthbert, Archbishop of Canterbury, in the middle of the eighth century, speaks of tithes being then paid in England, and canons of the Church in that century regulate their payment and division.

Mention has already been made of St. Paulinus as the missionary of Northumbria (page 73), who accompanied Eadwine's Christian wife Æthelburga and was the means of converting the King of Northumbria and his people to the Christian Faith, becoming himself the first Bishop of York in 625. The original Dioceses of Saxon England were the different kingdoms of its heptarchy : each kingdom was a separate bishop's diocese. Realms which are now all but forgotten are thus commemorated in the limits of existing Sees. The whole Kingdom of Northumbria was the Diocese of York, and the frontier of the original Kingdom of Mercia may be recovered by following the map of the ancient bishopric of Lichfield. It is to Archbishop Theodore of Canterbury (668) that we owe the present organisation of the Church of England. In 673, he summoned a Council of all the English Churches at Hertford, which was attended by all the bishops and a great number of clergy, and the whole of England was then confederated into one province under the Arch-

bishop of Canterbury as Metropolitan, "Primate of all England." It was thus that the several churches, with their different nationalities between which were frequent wars, were all organised into what was virtually a National Church. It is worthy of note, that the unity of the Church preceded the unity of the kingdom by 150 years; for it was not till 828 that Egbert, King of Wessex, reduced by conquest the other kingdoms, and became the first ruler of the whole of England. When he had thus organised the Church, Theodore began to subdivide the dioceses, though not without opposition. In 678, against the wishes of St. Wilfrid, he divided the See of Northumbria into four—York, Hexham, Lindisfarne and Lindsey—and he revived the ancient British Diocese of Whithern, on the coast of Galloway, of which St. Ninian, in 400, was the first bishop. Unconsciously, Theodore was preparing the way for political unity—by his creation of parishes, arrangement of dioceses, and grouping them all round the See of Canterbury. It was the organisation of the Church "which supplied a mould on which the civil organisation of the state "quickly shaped itself. Above all, the councils gathered by Theodore "were the first of all national gatherings for general legislation. It "was the ecclesiastical synods which 'led the way' to our national "parliaments, as it was the canons enacted by such synods which led "the way to a national system of law." (Green's *History of the English People*, p. 30.)

The following extract from Prof. Stubbs' *The Early Plantagenets* (*Epochs of Modern History*) admirably describes this process of development: "The history of the Church of England is during many "ages the chief part of the history of the nation; throughout it is a "very large part of the history of the people. Their ways of thinking, "their system of morals, their intellectual growth, their intercourse "with the world outside, cannot be understood but by an examina- "tion of the vicissitudes of their religious history; and it plays a "scarcely less important part in the development of their political "institutions. Christianity in England, looked at by the eye of his- "tory, means not only the knowledge of God and His salvation by "Christ Jesus; it carries with it, besides, all that is implied in civili- "zation, national growth, and national unity.

“When the English, under the seven or eight struggling and quarrelling dynasties, whose battles form for centuries all the recorded life of the island, were seven or eight distinct nationalities,—some of them tribally connected, some of them using allied systems of law, but otherwise having scarcely anything in common beyond dialects of a common growing language, altogether without any common organisation or the desire of forming one,—the conversion in the seventh century taught them to regard themselves as one people. They were formed by St. Gregory and Archbishop Theodore into an organised Christian Church, the several dioceses of which represented the several kingdoms or provinces of their divided state.

“Thus arranged in one or, later on, in two ecclesiastical provinces, the wise men of the several tribes learned to act in concert; the tribes themselves, casting aside their tribal superstitions for a common worship, found how few real obstacles there were to prevent them from acting as one people; and from the date of the conversion the tendency of the kingdoms was to unite rather than to break up. Although this process was slow, for it went on for four centuries, and was scarcely completed when the Norman Conquest forced the mass of varied national elements into cohesion—it was a uniform tendency, contrasted with and counteracting numerous and varying tendencies towards separation. The Church built up the unity of the State, and in so doing built up the unity of the nation. * * Never, perhaps, in any country were Church and State more closely united than they were in Anglo-Saxon times in England, for they were united with careful recognition of their distinct functions.” (pp. 55, 6, 7.)

Archbishop Theodore is also said to have encouraged the thanes or lords to build Churches on their estates for the honour of God, and the comfort of themselves and their people, and to provide dwelling-houses for the clergy. As an inducement, he is said to have permitted every lord so doing to pay the tithe of his manor to his own pastor instead of sending it to the Bishop's common fund, and also to select his own pastor out of the general body of the clergy. The system thus commenced by Theodore was gradually carried out

over the whole kingdom, so that by the time of the Norman Conquest the diocesan and parochial organisation of the Church of England was completed. (Cutts, *Turning Points of the Church of England*: ch. ix.)

The first bishops did not begin their work without the permission of the kings, and the kings when converted endowed the sees out of their own property, and thus the patronage of the sees—*i.e.* the selection of one of the clergy to succeed to a vacant see—came naturally into the hands of the several kings, and so eventually into the hand of the king of the whole country. And as the Bishop (Saxon, *Biscop*; Greek, *episcopos*) had for his “ric” (*rice*, region) the whole of his sovereign’s kingdom, so the township or lord’s manor became the priest’s parish (Latin, *paræria*, *parochia*; Greek, *paroikia*). The landowners gave their tithe willingly for the support of religion, and the law after awhile recognised and protected the right of the clergy to these endowments. The lord selected his own parish priest out of the body of the clergy, and so the patronage of the benefice continued to be vested as of right in the lord of the manor. As the Bishop sat beside the shire-reeve (sheriff) in administering the laws, so the parish priest led the people of his township to the hundred moot. Jealousies between Church and State were the growth of subsequent times and circumstances; and dissent was unknown in England for 1,500 years after Christ.

It was in 735 that York was made into an Archbishopric, when Egbert, a member of the royal family, was Bishop, and the present Northern Province formed with the Archbishop as Metropolitan. Nor was the Saxon Church in any way dependent upon Rome: in the whole course of Saxon Church history only one man, Wilfrid of York, ever appealed to Rome as to a superior authority, and on both occasions of his appeal it was distinctly dismissed, and he himself was punished for making it as for an act of disloyalty. The false doctrines and superstitions of the Church of Rome were not at this time introduced: they belong to much later times. And nearly all the property which the Church at present possesses was acquired either before the Norman Conquest or since the Reformation. If we take the present annual revenue of the Church at ten

millions, we may say that five millions are voluntary contributions, two and a half millions endowments before the Reformation, and two and a half millions after it. The immense estates which had been given to the Church between the Conquest and the Reformation were all confiscated at the suppression of religious houses, to enrich the nobility, and to found new noble families, many of the estates being sold for the king's own use. Six new bishoprics were created also out of six of the suppressed religious houses.

The endowment of Cawthorne originally would be the tithes of the lord's manor, voluntarily given to his Parish Church. For the present antiquity does not make the gift of this endowment any the less voluntary in its origin.

It has been already shown (p. 15) how the founder of Silkstone Church gave the Church at Cawthorne with two parts of its tithes to the Priory of St. John at Pontefract. From the time of its foundation, Silkstone Church became to all intents and purposes the mother Church of this neighbourhood, though not, as we have seen, the earliest Church. For five hundred years, Cawthorne was merely a Chapelry under Silkstone, until it was made, in 1608, an independent Parochial Chapelry with the patronage of its Benefice then placed for the first time in the hands of those landowners who should from time to time pay the largest proportion of that "Vicar's Pension" by which the Benefice was at that time voluntarily augmented.

For nearly two centuries after the foundation of Silkstone Church, the rector was appointed by the monks of Pontefract, who received an annual pension from this richly-endowed benefice. In April, 1284, the Archbishop of York appropriated all the revenues of the rectory to the monastery, and made it into a Vicarage, reserving to the See of York the right of nominating the vicar, but reserving for that vicar a much larger proportion of the revenues than what Hunter calls "the poor pittance ordinarily reserved to the clergyman on whom the duties of a parish rested." The Valuation of Pope Nicholas (1292 and 1318) gives the vicar's income as £28 13s. 4d., while the monks' share is £37 6s. 8d.

The "ordination" of the Church of Silkstone—*i.e.* the interference of the Bishop between the monastic body and the Vicar, to ordain

or appoint the share each is to have in the revenues—was made by William, Archbishop of York, at Thorpe, near York, on the Eve of Palm Sunday, 1284. He directs and faithfully ordains that there shall be a holy perpetual Vicarage of collation—*i.e.*, one to which the Bishop was to both present and institute. The tithes of the Parish with its Chapels are to be given to the said Vicar. This ordination is given *in extenso* in Jackson's *History of Barnsley*, pp: 174, 5.

The Vicarage of Silkstone is now in the patronage of the Bishop of Ripon through its having been transferred from the See of York when the new Diocese of Ripon was created by an Order of Council dated Oct. 5, 1836, under the authority of the Act of William IV., the Right Rev. Charles Thomas Longley, D.D., being elected the first Bishop, and consecrated in York Cathedral on Sunday Nov. 6th in that year.

The tithes of Cawthorne per annum are given in the Chartulary of Pontefract as exceeding in value those of any other neighbouring township mentioned: Calthorne, *xxx s.*; Doddewrd, *xv s. viij d.*; Staynburgh, *xvi s. viij d.*; Thurgerland, *xvii s. viij d.*; Bernesley, *xxiv s. viij d.*; Penigston, *x s. iiij d.*

The last Institution before this ordination was probably that of Osbert, which is given in Archdeacon Gray's Register (Vol. 56, *Surtees Society*):

"Annus Tricesimus Nonus.

"Cawud, 2 id Nov. xxxix (1254). Institution of Osbert de Silkestun "clerk to the Church of Silkestun at the presentation of the Prior "and Convent of Pontisfr'." (p. 118).

There is also an entry: "Cawod, 3 non. April xiv (1229). Confirmation to the Prior and Convent of Pontefr.' of the Pensions "which they derive from the Churches in their Patronage: from the "Church of Silkeston, 100s." (p. 30). Cawood, where these are dated, was a seat of the Archbishop which is said to have been given to the See of York by the Saxon king Æthelstan (925).

The earliest record of any fixed income of the Perpetual Curate of Cawthorne is in the *Valor Ecclesiasticus* or *Liber Regis* of 26

Henry VIII (1535): "Penc' annuati' solut' Thurstano Gawkethorp
"capello ppet' apud Calthorne p. annum £4 13s. 4d."

This original pre-Reformation endowment of £4 13s. 4d. it took eighty years from the time of that valuation of 1535 to raise to an income of £20.

At the dissolution of religious houses, the emoluments of St. John of Pontefract from Silkstone, Cawthorne, &c., fell to the Crown. Leases of the tithes, &c., were granted to different people till 12 Aug., 33 Elizabeth (1592), subject to the yearly payment of £13 6s. 8d. to the Vicar of Silkstone, £5 to the Curate of Barnsley, £4 13s. 4d. to the Curate of Cawthorne. In this way the tithes of the several townships which composed the original Parish of Silkstone passed into various hands, and eventually the tithes of Cawthorne came by purchase into the hands of the several landowners.

In the Deed of Transfer of certain tithes in Cawthorne from William Greene to Francis Oley, dated Nov. 2, 1615, there is given an account of how the tithes, &c., of Cawthorne, being parcel of the Rectory of Silkstone, were successively held by laymen on lease from the Crown. Queen Elizabeth leased them in the 30th year of her reign to Edmund Downing and Miles Dodding of London, having previously leased them for 21 years to William Brammall and William Green. They were then in the hands of William Fisher and Robert Leake, and afterwards of Edmund Downing and Roger Rant: Downing and Rant conveyed them in 33 Elizabeth to Willm. Fisher, and Wm. Fisher, by deed dated 7 Nov. 40 Eliz., to Thomas Cutler of Stainborough, gent.. Thomas Cutler, 1 James I., sold them to William Greene, who conveyed the tithes of the Rowlees to Francis Oley, "being his inheritance," subject to the payment of such yearly sum as the Decree of the Court of Exchequer bearing date the 11th day of May last past hath appointed to be paid (the "Vicar's "Pension" decree).

Downing and Rant were quite strangers to this neighbourhood, and merely leased the tithes from the Crown to make a profit by subletting them.

The tithes of Silkstone in 1787 were in the hands of the Earl of Strafford, the Countess of Bute, Sir Thomas Blackett, and Walter Spencer-Stanhope.

We see here how tithes became alienated from the Church, and how certain lands became exempted from the payment of tithes and still continue to be. All estates and property belonging to a religious corporation were by the common law free from tithes, and this exemption was continued after those estates had passed at the Reformation into other and lay hands. The tithes again which had been payable to religious houses became by statute payable to the Crown who granted them out from time to time to laymen, who provided clergy at very small stipends for the parishes, and used the bulk of the tithes as their own income, thus altogether diverting those tithes by this system of 'impropriation,' as it is called, from the use for which they were intended. Sir H. Spelman says that "these are now called "impropriations' as being *improperly* in the hands of laymen," and that more than one-third of all the 10,000 parishes in England at that time had their tithes thus alienated from their proper and original use. The "Liber Regis" of 26 Henry VIII. gives in England and Wales 5,098 rectories, 3,687 vicarages, and 2,970 Churches neither rectorial nor vicarial: in all, 11,755 Churches in the 10,000 Parishes of A.D. 1535. "A very small proportion of the great tithes"—those of corn, hay, and wood—remained in the hands of the clergy after the Reformation, all that were at that time valuable "being transferred to the lay landholders; and the rectorial tithes now held by the clergy are the great tithes of lands that were then "waste or worthless, but have since been improved." (Blunt, *The Book of Church Law*, p. 333).

The history of the augmentation of Cawthorne Living in 1615 may best be given in a copy of the Decree of the Court of Exchequer dated May 11th, 1615, in the case of Brooke *v.* Waterhouse, the plaintiff being the Rev. John Brooke, S.T.P., Rector of Elmley, Precentor and Canon Residentiary of York, and Vicar of Silkstone, and the first defendant a son of Isaac Waterhouse, of Halifax, who held the priory manor of Barnsley, and bequeathed the tithes to his two sons by his will dated 31 Oct., 1609.

It is recited in the Decree, that, "Whereas John Brooke Doctor
 "of Divinity and George Whittaker, Clark, have exhibited their
 "Bill of complaint against Daniell Waterhouse, Mark Waterhouse,
 "Thomas Barnaby, Esquire, Matthew Wentworth, Esquire, Robert
 "Burdett, gent., Richard Burdet, gent., William Greene, Thomas
 "Green, Richard Hartley * * * and others defendants
 "shewing that all the privie tithes of the whole Parish of Silkstone
 "and the tithe corne of Dodworth in the same Parish, together with
 "the privie tithes of Barnesley and Cawthorne, being parcell of the
 "Rectorie of Silkstone, and the toll of the two Fayres at Barnesley,
 "being parcell of the late dissolved Monastery of St. John the
 "Evangelist at Pontefract, sometymes being of the possessions of the
 "Abbot or Prior of St. John the Evangelist aforesaid, stode charge-
 "able and charged to paie out of the said tythes and premises to the
 "Vicar of Silkstone the yearly pension of thirteen pounds six shil-
 "lings eightpence ; to the Curate of Barnesley Five pounds ; to the
 "Curate of Cawthorne four pounds thirteen shillings fourpence ; and
 "to the Church of York for proxies and Synodalls eighteen shillings
 "sixpence ; And that, as well before the dissolution of the said
 "Monasterie as also after, the said tythes and premisses came to the
 "Crown by the same dissolution, provision was made in divers
 "Leases for the payment of the said pensions, stipends, and other
 "duties by the Tennants, Fermors of the said tythes and premises,
 "which were paid accordinglie untill such tyme as the same were
 "granted by the late Queen Elizabeth (of famous memory) by severall
 "leases to dyvers severall persons, whoe were not so expresslie
 "bounde by their saide Leases to pay the said Pensions, nor any
 "certain Rates sett upon their several parts thereof, by reason whereof
 "the said Pensions were for a tyme withholden : whereupon Com-
 "plaints being made, order was taken in this Honourable Court for
 "the payment of the said Pensions Stipends and other duties by the
 "Fermors and Tennants of the severall parts of the said Tythes and
 "Premises, which were accordingly paid till the 5 and 20th of March
 "1611, at which tyme a certaign Lease made by the said late Queen
 "of the privie tythes of Barnesley, Cawthorne, and Dyvers Towns and
 "Hamblettis within the Parish of Silkstone, to one Robert Thwaites,
 "and after assigned to John Wilkinson, was expired, And the tythes

"of the said Towns and Hamblets came to be in the severall hold-
"ings of the said severall defendants and others who hold the same
"in Fee Farm of his Majestie, and no severall rates sett upon their
"severall parts: By reason whereof, and for that there was a
"difference amongst the said defendants how to apportion the said
"payments, and who ought to pay the same, The said Pensions of
"the said Vicar of Silkstone and of the Curate of Cawthorne have
"been behinde and unpaide since the said 5 and 20th March 1611,
"as by the said Bill of Complaint amongst other things therein
"contayned more at large it may and doth appear, Unto which Bill
"all the defendants before named made divers joynte and severall
"answers, By which said answers all the said defendants did submit
"and yield themselves to paie their proportionable part of the saide
"pensions and stipends according to the proportion of that they
"have, saving Matthew Wentworth Esquire [and others] * *

"It was ordered and decreed that Commissioners appointed by
"the Court should apportion the severall rates of payment which
"those who then held or should thereafter hold the said privie tithes
"of Cawthorne should for ever thereafter paie, all such somes of
"money as they should be rated unto by the said Commissioners, to
"the Curate of Cawthorne for the tyme being, And also that the said
"Commissioners be authorized to call all the Fee farmers of the
"said privie tythes of Cawthorne before them, and to conferr and
"intreate with all the said Fee farmers particularlie to that end to
"draw them to some good Rate and proportion towards the augmen-
"tation of the said stipends, to the end to procure a Preacher to be
"their minister, and what severall augmentation every severall Fee
"farmer would give out of every severall parte of the said tythes and
"premises which they do joyntly or severally holde, to the end the
"same might be certified unto this Court and remain of Record for
"ever: And it was further ordered and decreed that the Curate of
"Cawthorne for the tyme being should for ever thereafter be provided
"and placed by those who for the tyme being should paye the said
"augmentation which should be paid above the said ancient stipend
"of Four pounds thirteen shillings four pence, or by soe many of
"them as should for the time being paie the greater part thereof, soe

“they do not place any minister at the said Church but such as the
 “Lord Archbishop of York shall allowe and approve of. * * *
 “And the said Commission do further certifie that they did find that
 “all or moste of the owners of the tythes in the Parish of Cawthorne
 “doe in effect augment their stipend at the same Rate and propor-
 “tion that they are or should have been rated unto or towards the
 “payment of the said Ancient Stipend of Four pounds thirteen shil-
 “lings four pence, save only some fewe that doe paie some small
 “portion above their equal parte, and therefore they sawe noe cause
 “to distinguish the said augmentation from the said ancient stipend,
 “But that the Minister of Cawthorne maye by vertue of the said
 “decree be provided and placed by those which for the tyme being
 “shall paye the said some of Seventeen Pounds which shall be yearly
 “payable out of the tythes of Cawthorne * * *

“It is therefore this day ordered and decreed by the Courte that
 “the said Certificate made by the said Commissioners shall stande in
 “force and be obeyed and performed in all and every parte thereof
 “as well as on the parte and behalfe of the said defendants and every
 “of them, their heires and assignes according to the true meaning of
 “the said Certificate.” (*Folio 102 : Jovis xi die Maii. 1615.*)

A Parish record still exists which, though undated, is evidently contemporary with this Decree, giving “Every man’s severall propor-
 “tion of Stipend for ye Parish of Cawthorne,” the Christian names and surnames of several of the “defendants” being the same, the
 “some tot : being xvii lbs.,” and the amount payable from severall farms being the very same as their “Vicar’s Pension” at the present day.

The Certificate of the Court of Exchequer goes on to say,
 “and the other seventeene to make upp the said some of twentie
 “pounds to be raised of the persons hereinafter named and their
 “assignees only of the said tythes hereafter mentioned in manner
 “and form following: *viz.*, of Thomas Barneby Esq. out of the tythes
 “of Barneby Hall and ground belonging to the same £1 4s. od ;
 “ * * Cawthorne Hall (Matthew Wentworth) £1 4s. od. ;
 “Robert Burdett 13s. 4d. ; William Greene 14s. 8d. ; Hillhouse 4s. ;
 “Elmhirst 9s. ; The Banckes 5s. 4d. ; Richard Hartley of Cannon

"Hall and goods £1; George Hewitt of Rawroyd 13s.; John Mosley "of Norcroft 8s.; William Shirt house and grounds 10s.; Jowitt-house "12s.; John Wainwright Lane head 5s.; Thomas Pashley house and "grounds 5s." The total, which includes six houses at 8d. each among the sixty names, amounts to £17 19s. 0d.

It will be noticed in this Decree of 1615, that this "Vicar's Pension" was a perfectly voluntary gift on the part of the proprietors, after they had purchased the tithes of their property, making these "Pensions in lieu of Tithes" a Rent Charge upon their estates payable by themselves, their heirs, and assignees for ever. It is evidently a charge upon the property in the nature of a reserved rent which does not belong to either landlord or tenant, neither of whom can properly be said to pay it out of their own pockets, inasmuch as the property itself comes into the landlord's possession legally subject to this payment. This Pension includes the original £4 13s. 4d., making up the required income of £20 by estimating the Easter offerings and surplice fees at £3 a year.

It was about this time when the parishioners gave the minister a house, garden, croft, and other conveniences valued at "about 20s. "or 30s. a year."

On the second page of the old Parish Register there is the following record subscribed by "Chr. Walbancke, 1684.:"

"A particular of all the Rights and dues that doth yearly belonge "to the Minister of Cawthorne for the tyme being for ever Respectively as followeth :

"*Inprimis*, one dwelling-house and one lathe or Barne and Parcell "of Ground enclosed, wherein the said house and Lathe stand, the "minister for the tyme being for ever yearly paying for the Barne "unto the heyres or assignes of Richard Green late of Micklethwait "within Cawthorne aforesaid deceased the yearly Rent of eighte "shillings.

"*Item*, due and payable to the said Minister of Cawthorne for the "tyme being for ever forth of the tythes of Cawthorne by vertue of "a decree forth of his Majesties Courte of Exchequer, together allsoe "with the Easter offerings and the fees for Christenings weddings "and Burialls, according to the computation mentioned in the said

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"Decree amounting in the whole to the yearly Sume or Stipend of
 "Twenty Pounds per annum.

"*Item*, one Close of land called the Minister Crofte, and one other
 "little parcell of land belonging to the same called halfe of the
 "Bowleing Alley which doth properly now belonge to the said
 "Minister for the tyme being for ever, containing in the whole by
 "estimation one acre, be itt more or less, the same being valued to
 "be worth twenty shillings per annum.

"*Item*, the yearly Rent of Six poundes payable forth of certaine
 "lands and Closes called by the names of the Beane furr, the Six-
 "lands and the Fourelands, now in the occupation and possession of
 "Thomas Dickson, the said rente being given by a feoffee Deede
 "unto the Minister of Cawthorne for the tyme being for ever by
 "Thomas Pashley late of Cawthorne aforesaid, deceased.

"*Item*, all the tythes of the severell closes and parcells of land
 "lyeing and being within Cawthorne aforesaid called the Rowleys,
 "which are now in the occupation of Richard Wood and John
 "Butterworth, which were alsoe lately given by a feoffee Deede unto
 "the Minister of Cawthorne for the tyme being for ever by Barnabas
 "Oley, Doctor of Divinity.

"In testimony whereof wee the Minister and Churchwardens and
 "Overseers of the Poore of the said Parish with some other of the
 "inhabitants of the same Parish have hereunto subscribed our
 "names. Anno Dmi 1684.

"Chr. Walbancke, Minister *ibid*."

"Tho: Cockshutt, Minister" adds and signs the following :

1707 { "*Item*, a Rent charge payd out of Bullwell Hall in ye
 "Parish of Silkestone, being six pounds per annum, given by
 "Mr. John Spencer.

"*Item*, one hundred pounds (to be laid out upon land)
 "given by Mr. Richard Green."

1718 { "*Item*, two hundred pounds advanced by ye Parishioners
 "and as much by ye Governors of ye Bounty of Queen Ann
 "(to be laid out in land or tythes) towards augmenting our
 "Living at Cawthorne."

The "dwelling-house" mentioned in this Terrier (Terrier, from Latin *terra*, lands) is, no doubt, the old Vicarage situate where the garden belonging to the Living now is, at the North end of the Vicarage croft, on the Darton road. It was pulled down by the advice of the Diocesan Surveyor in 1875, when the present garden was made. The payment for it due to the owner of Micklethwaite—i.e., Banks Hall—shows the land to have been part of the Banks estate. The Vicar's Pension, called "the tythes of Cawthorne," is united with the Easter offerings and fees for Christenings, weddings, and burials, as amounting altogether to £20.

The "Bowling Alley" land, which can scarcely be any longer recognised in the field fronting the Parsonage to the South, with the consent of the Freeholders and Minister was exchanged with the administrators of Mary West for an equal piece of the "Penny Pot Croft," which now belongs to the Vicarage on the West side.

The £6 a year from Bean-furrs was the voluntary gift of Thomas Pashley, as recorded on his headstone.

There is an entry of this gift made separately at the other end of the old Register, dated March 24th, 1672: it speaks of the crofts being Bean-furrs, new close, and far field Intack, "Bean-furrs being now divided into two, so that there are four closes." In the original Indenture, made July 13, 1667, Thomas Pashley conveys these closes, "parcell of a tenement in Cawthorne called Broadgates," to Sir Thos. Wentworth of Bretton Hall, Knight and Baronet, Thomas Barnby of Barnby, Esq., and William Greene of Micklethwaite, gent., to the use and behoofe of the Minister of Cawthorne for the time being for ever, a William Nicholls being one of the witnesses. In the earliest lists of payments due to the Minister of Cawthorne, and in one of 1739, the entry is always "Rent," and not, as afterwards, "Rent-charge," for Bean-furrs.

The Indenture states that Thomas Pashley, "having taken into consideration the small yearly value of the stipend belonging to the Minister of Cawthorne, and being charitably minded to settle some part of his estate to the use of the Minister Incumbent thereof from time to time for ever, for their better maintenance and sustentation," conveys for five shillings of lawful money these closes containing nine

acres more or less to the above Trustees, "to have and to hold to the "use and behoof of the Minister of Cawthorne for the time being "and the succeeding Ministers incumbent there from time to time "for ever, for their better support and livelihood and maintenance, "such interest estate and termes for years as the said tenant George "Dixon hath being reserved, which rents shall at all times hereafter "be employed to the uses and purposes above mentioned."

A memorandum on the back states that the tenant on lease, "George "Dixon, did attorney to Willm Greene for and on behalf of himself "and the other feoffees by the payment of six pounds of attornment"—this *attorning* being the professing of a lessee to become the tenant of the new owner.

For this nine acres of land left in trust for the Living, the Incumbent seems never to have received more than the six pounds a year for which it happened at the time to be let on lease to this George Dixon. This six pounds is now among the payments made to the Vicar by the owner of Cannon Hall, to whose estate these closes have by negligence, as it would seem, become annexed.

There is something told of the Barnabas Oley, B.D., who left the Living the tithes of the Rowleys (Rough-leys) at Jowit-house, in Walker's *Sufferings of the Clergy*. As a composition for this, Mr. John Stanhope used to pay sixteen shillings, and Mr. John Lindley, one pound: but the said Tithes having been commuted, a Rent Charge in lieu thereof has been awarded and apportioned, by which the said John Spencer Stanhope, Esquire, now pays the sum of one pound, and, by the subsequent purchase of the above property of John Lindley, the further sum of one pound and five shillings annually. (Terrier of 1872.)

This Barnabas Oley, B.D., who was born at Kirkthorpe nr. Wakefield, where his father was Vicar, was turned out of his Fellowship at Clare College, Cambridge, and the Vicarage of Great Gransden, Huntingdonshire, April 4, 1644. Some time before this he had led the party which conveyed the Plate and money gathered in Cambridge for the King. "At the same time that he was turned out of his "fellowship, he was also plundered. As for his Vicarage of Gransden,

"it was not put under a formal Sequestration by the Parliamentarians, but he was so much harassed and threatened that he was forced to quit it. He was diligently sought for by the rebels, and was obliged to change his habit, and for almost seven years he had not wherewith conveniently to support himself. During some part of the wars, I find he was in Pontefract Castle, where with some other loyal and worthy clergymen he preached to that garrison whilst it held out for his Majesty. In 1660 he was restored to his fellowship and Vicarage, had a Prebend in the Church of Worcester, and the Archdeaconry of Ely, which latter he resigned, because of his great humility he thought himself not sufficient to discharge the duty of it. He died about 1684. He gave £100 to King's College, Cambridge, built a good Vicarage at Gransden, left part of his estate for the augmentation of poor Vicarages, gave £100 to the building of St. Paul's Cathedral, and left part of his books to the successive Vicars of North Grimston in Yorkshire." He presented to the Vicarage of Warmfield (otherwise Kirkthorpe) in 1684, and his trustees are still the patrons of that Benefice, the endowment of which he greatly augmented. His father, Mr. Wm. Oley, Minister of Warmfield, was buried there March 20, 1653. The family name occurs frequently in Cawthorne Registers and Parish Surveys. He is described by a very learned and excellent man who personally knew him as "a saint-like man." (See Walker's *Sufferings of the Clergy*: London, 1714: p. 141.)

The next addition to the Living, we see, was in 1707, being the gift of Mr. Spencer during his life-time of a Rent-charge upon his estate of Bullwell Hall (Bullah) of six pounds a year. There is an entry in the Register of the appointment of new Trustees for this benefaction, his son Mr. John Spencer appointing his son William and William Greene of Banks. "Attested by us, Tho: Cockshutt Minister, John Streete, John Thackwra, Churchwardens, Jonathan West, Constable, Will. Thornley, Edward Rhoades, Josh. Ellis, Tim: Beaver, John Longley." It is dated, Jan. 7th, 1719.

Mr. Richard Green's gift of £100 is "to be laid out in land." In 1718, the Parish voluntarily raise £200 and receive a Grant of a further £200 from Queen Anne's Bounty with which a Farm at

Bagden is bought, the conveyance of which bears the date of June 17, 1725. This has since been sold—in 1840—to the late Mr. George Norton, and the purchase money invested by the Governors of Queen Anne's Bounty in the Three per Cent. Consols for the benefit of the Living. In the Conveyance it is recited that Mr. John Spencer is "the Patron of the Living in virtue of paying the annual sum of £12 "and upwards out of the £17 directed to be paid by the decree "which gave the patronage to him or those who paid the larger part "of it."

A list of the subscribers towards this £200 raised in the Parish is given in the old Register : Sir Wm. Wentworth £50; W. Bosseville £10; John Spencer £50; W. Spencer £10; W. Greene £10; Sarah Beaumont £3; John Grammer £1—1—6; Eliz: Grammer £2; Wm. Thorpe £2; Wm. Smith £1—5; John Rowley £2—10—0; John Lindley £1—1—6; Mr. Bright £10—15; Mr. Robt. Hall £1; John Micklethwaite £1—12—3; Timothy. Beaver £1; Timothy Fawley £1; Wm. Woffenden £1; Matthew Wood £1—10; Edw. Rhodes £1—10; John Fretwell £1; Jonathan West 10s. There are 51 names altogether, from 2s. 6d. upwards : £40 of Parish-Stock is given towards it, and Mr. Cockshutt contributes £20—0—4, to make up the required sum.

The Queen Anne's Bounty, from which £200 of the above purchase money was received, is the Board of Trustees in whom Queen Anne vested the tenths and firstfruits of all the Benefices which had been seized by Henry VIII. as being "the pope's successor in his "fees as he was in his supremacy." After being given up by Queen Mary, they were reannexed to the Crown on the accession of Elizabeth, but were finally restored to the Church by Queen Anne, and vested in this Bounty Board, for the augmentation of poor livings, all livings under £50 a year being at the same time discharged from their payment.

When the Bagden Farm of forty acres was bought, "Mr. Wm. "Spencer kept the wood to himself, allowing in lieu thereof a Rent "charge of £1 5s. per annum for ever out of Hollin House in the "Parish (*sic*) of Clayton West."

During the time that Bagden Farm belonged to the Living, an Enclosure Act was passed which gave nine acres and three roods to it on Denby Common, and this land still continues part of the Glebe.

By the will of Edward Spencer, dated 14 Nov., 1729, he conveyed to John Thornhill of Hoyland and Matthew Wilson "all that parcell "of land called the Hackings in trust for Thomas Cockshutt the "present Minister of Cawthorne and his successors for ever." In the same will he leaves a small annuity to an aunt Mary Wilson "to "be paid at the Feasts of Pentecost and St. Martin the Bishop," and leaves "the residue of his personall estate unto my two unckles "Math. Wilson and Thomas Cockshutt equally."

These two closes in the Parish of Dodworth were in 1857 exchanged to Mr. John Charlesworth for a Farm of twenty acres at Cat-hill Foot, which still belongs to the Benefice.

In 1822, the Living received £200 from the Parliamentary Grant, by lot, which was allowed by the Vicar to accumulate its interest till 1830, when a further sum of £600 was given by Queen Anne's Bounty, (£300 from the Parliamentary Grant and £300 from its own Funds) to meet the benefaction of the present Vicarage and its grounds made by Mr. J. S. Stanhope, who "had become the patron through "the purchase of the Banks estate." This £860 was invested for the benefit of the Living in the Three per Cent. Consols.

From 1809 to 1820 the State paid £100,000 a year to the Governors of Queen Anne's Bounty for the purpose of increasing poor livings: it was from this Fund that the above £300 came.

This Grant may well be regarded as repaying the Church in part for those firstfruits which were unjustly taken from it by Henry VIII.

The last emolument mentioned in the Terrier is "the sum of two- "pence called Easter dues, due at Easter from every person of age "to communicate." This is said to be due by custom "in compen- "sation for personal tithes." They are mentioned in all records of the Minister's income, and accounts exist of "offerings made at "Easter," namely, 2d. per head for all above 18 years of age, from 1729 to 1830, from which time their collection seems to have gradually ceased.

The present Vicarage is the only other endowment. It was altered and enlarged in the year 1803 by a subscription of the Patrons and Parishioners under an Act passed 17 Geo. III. (1777) entitled "an Act to promote the Residence of the Parochial Clergy," commonly called "the Gilbert Act." It was enlarged in 1822 by the Rev. C. S. Stanhope and the Rev. J. Hunt.

The following was more than once told me about it by the late Mr. J. Stanhope. When he bought the Banks estate, the solicitor, Mr. Keir, found that there had never been any legal conveyance of the Vicarage property when it was bought under the Gilbert Act by the parishioners, but that it was held at a small nominal rent. Mr. Stanhope accordingly claimed it as part of his purchase, and then offered it as a Benefaction to Queen Anne's Bounty for £600, which after considerable negotiation was at last given, as stated above, The front of the Vicarage was rebuilt in the time of the Rev. J. Goodair, who, it is mentioned in the Vestry Book, was "allowed to 'live in one of the Town-houses during the alteration'"—the first one nearest the South. The house was considerably enlarged in 1873 by Mr. Stanhope, when a new study was also built, at a total cost of £700 or £800.

The present garden and croft are given in the Terrier as measuring one acre.

There is a tradition that the house to the West of the Vicarage now known as "Johnny Roberts' House" was built for the residence of the Rev. Chr. Walbank about 1690, and the name of "the study" survived in it, as long as the house was inhabited. For a hundred and twenty years or more this house was in the occupation of the Roberts family, who succeeded its former occupant "Dame Rowley."

An anecdote of the still older "Minister's house," the Old Vicarage now destroyed, has been handed down: The Vicar of that time used to eke out his pittance by basket-making. He is said to have once mistaken the day of the week, and to have been sent for to the Church on Sunday, when the Congregation was waiting. Tradition says that he was found working at what he supposed was his Saturday's basket, having "clean forgotten" that his having been

away at Sheffield fair on the Tuesday would make him one basket short of his usual week's number.

A copy of the present Terrier, "fairly written on large paper and signed by the Rev. C. S. Stanhope, John S. Stanhope, Walter S. Stanhope, and by the two Churchwardens, Thos. W. Stones and George Swift, was transmitted to the Ripon Diocesan Registrar, May "28th, 1872."

In the Parchment Register of Baptisms, Marriages, and Burials which begins in 1800, there are copies of Terriers dated 1809, 1817, and 1825. The first, "taken and renewed according to the oldest and best evidences and knowledge of the Parishioners," was "exhibited at the Primary Visitation of the most Rev. Father in God Edward [Vernon Harcourt] Lord Archbishop of York held at Sheffield," June 21, 1809. In this, the old Vicarage is described as "two small houses now let to the Parishioners for Poor Houses" at £1 15. a year. The Bagden Farm is stated to be let at £45 a year. The "Pension or Minister's Wages" is said to amount to £17 os. 8d. "paid forth of the Tithes of Cawthorne by virtue of a Decree of His Majesty's Court of Exchequer."

"There is also due to the Minister at Easter from every person within the Parish of age to communicate the sum of Twopence called Easter Dues.

"There is due to the Parish Clerk (who is appointed by the Minister) * * for every Christening sixpence, for every Proclamation in the Churchyard twopence. There is also due to him from every Family within the Parish keeping a separate fire twopence. But instead of his going about the Parish as usual to collect this, Four pounds and four shillings a year is fixed upon him to be paid quarterly out of the Church Assessment during pleasure."

"There is due to the Sexton, who is appointed by the inhabitants, for making a grave ninepence, for ringing a Bell at 5 o'clock in the morning and at 8 o'clock at night one pound ten shillings annually."

An Inventory is given of all the Church Property, including Pulpit, Font, The King's Arms, &c. "There is also one large Pewter flagon, one silver Plate for the Bread given by Mrs. Jane Beatson, and two

"silver chalices, one given by John Spencer Esquire, the other by the Parishioners. * * The Parish repairs the Church excepting a small Chancel on the North side which is repaired by Walter Spencer Stanhope Esquire, and the Churchyard is also fenced and repaired by the Parish."

There is the following Memorandum on the next page dated February 5, 1810: Received of Mr. Parker as ye Purchase money of an allotment of Common to ye Curate of Cawthorne by measurement 6 Perches and applied to defray part of ye expence of building a wall at ye North end of ye Garden: ye sum of £2 2s. 9d. Edmund Paley, Curate of Cawthorne."

This allotment is in respect of the "Hackings" closes in the Township of Dodworth which had an Inclosure Act passed in 46 George III. (1806), a "William Parker Esquire" being mentioned in the Terrier as the tenant of "the Hackings" at this time.

Another entry is: "1810: Remaining on Mortgage made by ye Gilbert Act with Walter Spencer Stanhope, Esq., £86 13s. 2d."

The Terrier of 1815 differs little from the previous one: an allowance of £1 6s. is given to the Sexton for winding up the Church clock. The pewter Flagon is given as weighing 3 lbs. 7 ozs.; the Plate or Paten (Latin, *patina*, a dish) 8½ oz.; Mr. Spencer's Chalice 10½ ozs.; the Parishioners' 8 oz. "There is one ancient Tree at the West end of the Church which has been long decaying: there are also 19 other trees at the West end of the Churchyard newly planted." They are mentioned here as being legally the property of the Incumbent whose freehold the Churchyard is with its herbage and trees. The present row of four elms represents those 19 trees newly planted on the extension of the Churchyard in 1813.

This Terrier is signed by J. P. Buee, Minister, Elijah Moxon and John Livesley, Churchwardens, and by Sam. Thorp, Thomas West, John Howson, Thos. Dransfield, Dan. Wilson, Elihu Armitage, John Bashforth, John Hunt.

The Terrier of 1825 mentions "one Clock and three Bells," and adds, "There was an ancient Elm tree at the West end of the Church which had long been in a decayed state, part of which was broken

"off by the wind so that now only the stump remains." It mentions "eleven other trees at the West." This is signed by Joseph Jaques, Curate, George Fisher and John Livesley, Churchwardens, J. Spencer Stanhope, Richd. Thorp, Giles Shaw, George Shirt, J. Wilcock, with seven other names in pencil which were never signed in ink.

The oldest Chalice—"the Parishioners'"—bears the old York Hall-mark before 1692—a half fleur-de-lys half rosecrowned and the date letter 1627-8, with an unknown maker's mark. It has no inscription, but a pattern engraved on it. Mr. Spencer's gift bears the arms of his family and the legend "Ex dono Johannis Spencer de Canon-hall, generosi. An. Dom. 1715." It has the London Hall-mark of a leopard's head crowned and lion passant, with the date letter 1636-37, and a maker's mark.

A new larger silver Chalice (Greek, *Kulix*; Latin, *calix*, a cup) has no inscription, but was given at the same time as the new silver Flagon which has inscribed on it, "Cawthorne Church, 1858. D.D. (*i.e.* dono dedit) W.S.S." "Pascha nostrum immolatus est Christus" ("Christ our Passover is sacrificed for us.")

The Paten mentioned above has the modern York mark since 1701, with a leopard's head and maker's mark without any date letter. The letters "J. B., Cawthorne," show it the gift of Mrs. Jane Beatson of Cinder Hill.

In connection with the various Leases of the tithes of Cawthorne mentioned above (p. 124), it may be added that Hunter speaks of having seen the draft of an Indenture between Joan Savile of the New Hall in Elland, widow, late wife of Nicholas Savile, Esq., on the one part, and Beatrix Barnby, gentlewoman, William Beaumont, of Cawthorne, and all the inhabitants and farmers of the town of Cawthorne, whereby for a sum of money in the name of a garsome Savile leases to them all their tithe corn of every grain in the town and fields of Cawthorne and Barnby at a rent of £3—2—2, to be paid at Hague in the township of Kexborough.

Hunter also mentions that during Green's possession of the tithes there was an order or decree of the Exchequer Chamber confirming a Grant made by Green to Edmund Cundy, clerk, John Mickle-

thwaite, Godfrey Ellison, and John Hawksworth, yeomen, of a charge upon these tithes to the use of the Minister or Preacher of the Church or Chapel of Cawthorne; and the portions of tithe sold by Green to the freeholders were [sold subject to their share of this charge.

THE BOSVILE CHANTRY

has already been described (page 75): it only remains to give a full abstract of the original Foundation Deed, as it is given in *Hunter* (Vol. II. p. 238).

"Omnibus, &c. William Mirfield and Percival Cresacre, esqs. "feoffees, together with Thomas Lord Clifford of Westmorland "Knight, now deceased, to the use of Isabella wife of Henry Langton "Esq., and for performing the will of the said Isabel, of all lands in "Cawthorne belonging to the said Isabel.

"At the request of Isabel, license and letters patent from the king "were first obtained to the effect following: Henry (VI.) &c., to the "to the Honour of God, the glorious Virgin Mary, and all Saints, at "the special request of our beloved esquire Henry Langton and "Isabel his wife have granted to them, Clifford, Mirfield, and Cresacre, "that they may out of the special devotion which John Boswell, esq. "deceased, late husband of the said Isabel, bore, and which Isabel "now bears to the most glorious and untainted Virgin Mary, the "Mother of God omnipotent, found one perpetual Chantry of one "chaplain at the altar of the Virgin in the Chapel of St. Michael at "Calthorn on the north side of the said Chapel, to pray every day for "our good estate, and the good estate of Henry and Isabel while "they live, and for our souls when we die, and specially for the soul "of the said John Boswell, and the souls of his parents, ancestors, "and benefactors of the said John and Isabel, and of all the faithful; to be for ever called The Chantry of John Boswell at the altar "of St. Mary the Virgin in the Chapel of St. Michael at Calthorne, "and the said chaplain to be corpus perpetuum, and in that name to "plead and be inpleaded, &c.

"Further, that the three feoffees may settle on the said chaplain "two acres of land which are held of us in capite and an annual rent

"of one hundred shillings, to be taken from the lands of the said
 "Isabella in Calthorn at Michaelmas and Easter, by equal portions,
 "with power to enter if not paid ; dated at Westminster 2 July, 30 of
 "his reign.—And for £15 paid into the hanaper, and also with the
 "assent of William Archbishop of York [William Bothe, 51st Arch-
 "bishop] Primate of England and legate of the Apostolic See, we found
 "the Chantry in manner aforesaid, and appoint Oliver Elystones to
 "be the chaplain, and endow it with two acres of land lying together
 "in a croft, between the land of Richard Waterton on two sides, and
 "abutting at the west end on the brook, and at the east end on the
 "highway which goes to the middle of the town of Cawthorne ; for
 "the building of a house and the construction of a garden for the
 "use of the said chaplain and his successors ; and with an annual
 "rent of 100 shillings to be taken from all our lands in Cawthorne.
 "The chaplain to say masses and divine obsequies for the persons
 "above named every day, except there was some lawful impediment ;
 "to wit, on every Sunday '*de Sancta Trinitate*,' except on the double
 "Feasts ; each second or sixth feast, '*de officio mortuorum*,' to wit,
 "'*Requiem æternam* ;' and each Saturday, of the office of the
 "Blessed Mary the Virgin, and every day '*Placebo* and '*Dirige*' with
 "the Commendation, according to the use of the Cathedral of York ;
 "also every day after mass, the Psalm '*De Profundis*,' with the Col-
 "lect of the Faithful, and '*Requiescant in Pace*.'

"The chaplain to be constantly resident, and if absent for 22 days
 "may be removed from his office by the said Isabel, her heirs and
 "assigns, unless it be on account of the business of the Chantry, or
 "for other reasonable cause ; but if through age or infirmity he should
 "be unable to officiate in the Chapel, or shall be thrown into prison,
 "except on account of felony, he shall then say the appointed masses
 "in such way as he is able. But if he be convicted of any felony,
 "or if he be addicted to frequent taverns, or to play at unlawful
 "games, if after three admonitions he do not forbear, it shall be law-
 "ful for the said Isabel and her heirs to appoint another chaplain in
 "his place. The chaplain to find the bread and wine, and light, and
 "other things necessary for the service : but the vestments, books,
 "cups, ornaments and other jocalia required, to be found by the said

"Isabel and her heirs ; for which they bind themselves in an indenture of three parts, one remaining with the said Isabel, another with the prior of the house of St. John the Apostle at Pontefract, and the third with the chaplain. Whenever the Chantry shall be void, the said Isabel, her heirs and assigns, the lords of the manor of Gunthwaite, shall appoint the chaplain, who shall be a secular, not a regular, [*i.e.*, not under the rule (*regula*) of any religious house], and who shall enter without any other presentation. If they do not present within a month, then the prior of St. John of Pontefract shall present ; and if he does not present within three weeks, then four or two of the most able parishioners of Calthorn shall appoint. Neither the Archbishop nor the Archdeacon to have any power or jurisdiction in this Chantry. Three copies of this indenture to remain with the chaplain, Isabel, and the prior, one each." It was dated at Cawthorne on the Feast of St. Margaret 1455 in the presence of Sir Thomas Harrington, Richard Waterton, Thomas Everingham, Aymer Burdet, Robert Barnby, Esq., William Methley, John Addy and many others.

The following is the return made of this Chantry in the "*Valor Ecclesiasticus*," or "*Liber Regis*," which contains the returns made by the commissioners of the value of all benefices in accordance with the Act passed 26 Henry VIII., conferring upon the Crown the first fruits of all benefices and also one yearly rent or pension amounting to the value of the tenth part of the profits of every benefice :

"Chantry of the Blessed Mary in the Chapel of Cawthorne in the parish aforesaid [Silkstone] : Master Richard Wygfall cantarist there. The Chantry there is worth in site of the mansion with garden *iiijs.* ; rents and farms of certain lands and tenements in Cawthorne *cs.* ; in all per annum *ciijs.* Sum of the value above. Which it is worth clearly. A tenth part thereof, *xs. vd.*"

This Chantry was suppressed in the first year of Edward VI. (1547), but the endowment, which became the possession of the Crown, was afterwards given to the Parish School, which is still receiving this £5 4s. a year from the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.

The house belonging to the Chantry, and a garden, and croft adjoining, together with nine acres of land belonging to a Chantry at Badsworth situated at Cawthorne, were included in a Grant from the Crown to Richard Venables and John Maynard, and by them immediately conveyed to Godfrey Bosvile of Gunthwaite, the heir of Isabel the founder and the patron of the Chantry.

There is a house in Church Street which still bears the name of "Chantry Cottage."

INCUMBENTS AND CURATES OF CAWTHORNE.

There is a list of the Incumbents of Cawthorne given in the old Register from the middle of the seventeenth century :

"Mr. Nicholas Broadley, Minister of Cawthorne, dyed in 1659.

"Mr. Henry Skins (his successor) dyed in 1662 : he was succeeded by Mr. Christopher Walbanke, who dyed in 1708, and was succeeded by me, Thomas Cockshutt, in 1703, upon his suspension.

"The said Thomas Cockshutt was buried Febr. 4th, 1739, and was succeeded by his son Mr. Thomas Cockshutt, who died April 14, 1774. He was succeeded by Mr. John Radcliffe who had been his assistant Curate upwards of thirty years, who died April 13, 1776.

"He was succeeded by Mr. Thomas Heron, who resigned in the year.

"He was succeeded by the Rev. Samuel Phipps, who died April 9th, 1799, aged 85 years.

"He was succeeded by the Rev. John Goodair, who was buried July 24, 1809.

"He was succeeded by the Rev. Edmund Paley, who in 1813 vacated the Curacy of Cawthorne, and was succeeded by the Rev. Benjamin Eamonson, A M., who was licensed to the same the 2nd August, 1813.

"N.B. The Rev. Edmund Paley was son of Dr. William Paley" (Archdeacon of Carlisle and author of Paley's Evidences) "and was removed to the Vicarage of Easingwold by the collation of Dr. Vernon, Archbishop of York.

"The Rev. Benjamin Eamonson resigned the Perpetual Curacy of Cawthorne in February, 1814, and was succeeded by the Rev. John Penketh Buee, Clerk, LL.B., who was licensed before the Rev. George Markham, Clerk, D.D., Dean of York (the Commissary appointed by His Grace Edward Venables [Vernon, afterwards Vernon-Harcourt], by Divine Permission Lord Archbishop of York) on the 4th day of April, 1814.

"The Rev. J. Penketh Buee, LL.B., died April 27th, 1822, and was buried May 4th in ye same grave of Mr. John Radcliffe in the Chancel of the Church, aged 42 years,

"and was succeeded by the Rev. C. S. Stanhope, Clerk, who was fifty two years Incumbent of Cawthorne, though never resident: he died at his other Parish of Weaverham in Cheshire Oct. 22, 1874, and was buried there. He was succeeded by Charles Tiplady Pratt, M.A., of Queen's College, Oxford, who was instituted to the "New Vicarage" of Cawthorne ("new" under the recent act of Bishop Wilberforce creating "Vicarages") on the presentation of Walter T. W. Spencer Stanhope, M.P., by Bishop Bickersteth at the Palace Ripon on Dec. 1, 1874, and was inducted by the Rural Dean on Dec. 10th. He had previously been Curate-in-charge of Cawthorne from Oct. 6, 1866, and the year previous (1865-6) had been licensed to Cawthorne for the new Mission District (now the Parish) of Hoyland Swaine."

The "Institution" of an Incumbent is the act by which the Bishop, who holds the cure of souls for the whole of his Diocese, assigns a portion of that spiritual oversight to the Curate of a Parish within it as his deputy, the clergyman kneeling down before the Bishop and holding the seal of the document in his hand. The "Induction" is that by which an Incumbent previously instituted is placed in possession of the temporal emoluments of the benefice, a public proclamation of such possession being usually made by his tolling one of the bells. The "presentation" is the formal nomination to the Bishop of the clergyman whom the patron desires to be instituted.

The above Nicholas Broadley was the father of the Rev. Timothy Broadley, instituted to the Vicarage of Penistone in 1642, who is several times mentioned in Captain Adam Eyre's Diary, and whose

burial is entered in the Penistone Register: "Timotheus Broadley, "artium magister, vicarius ecclesiæ Penistoniensis Sepult. Cawthorniaë." The Rev. M. Shirt married a daughter of the Rev. N. Broadley, Incumbent of Cawthorne. An entry in Capt. Eyre's Diary says: "Easter day, April 18: This morn I went to Cawthron, to "church, where I heard Mr. Broadley preach in the forenoon: [he] "laboured to shew the excellence of the Divine Providence by "examples of terrene government." (p. 26.)

Mr. Walbanke, it will be noticed, is mentioned as having been "suspended" in 1703. There is a full record of his suspension among the old papers at the Vicarage. Several charges were brought against him: One, that he had forged several names to a certificate of moral character presented to the Archbishop, in order that he might be admitted to serve the Cure of Denby Chapel. This is what Hunter refers to, no doubt, when he speaks of an attempt to connect this Chapel [of Denby] with Cawthorne, where Christopher Walbanke was then the Minister. Another charge proved against him was that he had "caused to be set and painted on the walls of Cawthorne "Church several pretended sentences of Holy Scripture not agreeable "thereunto," giving an example of how he had altered the words of St. Luke xxi. 42. A further charge is that he had allowed one who had been "enjoyed by the Archdeacon's Court to do penance (for "having committed the crime of fornication) *habitu penitentiali* in "the time of Divine Service upon Sunday the 25th Sept., 1664, and "in the presence of the congregation, to do the same clandestinely "and not *habitu penitentiali* in the said Church, on the Feast-day of "St. Michael, returning the said penance into the Court as having "been duly performed." He is also charged with having celebrated sundry clandestine marriages, and one especially, in which both the parties lived without the Parish. These charges and his suspension at least shew that there was some real ecclesiastical discipline in the Church more than 200 years ago over both clergy and laity.

Mr Cockshutt is frequently mentioned in John Hobson's Diary. One entry says: "Mr. Cockshutt minister of Cawthorne told me "that he had an old man called * * * Turton his parishioner, who "died about seven years ago, who was clark at Silkston in the civil-

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"warr time ; the minister's name was Walker. He was present at "the Church when some soldiers came and forced him out, and "obliged him to run into Silkston fall, to hide himself. He was "ejected, and [John] Spofforth who lies buried in Silkstone Church-yard was put in his place."

He was an executor of Mr. Edward Spencer's will who died at Cannon Hall, 1729. An entry of Hobson's Diary in 1733 states, "Young Mr. Cockshutt and his bride at our house."

Mrs. Cockshutt his mother was a daughter of Mr. John Wilson of the Broomhead Hall family, who had an estate at Huthwaite. Mr. Cockshutt's second son James succeeded to the property on the death of an elder brother in 1798. He was a civil engineer, F.R.S., commander of a company of local militia, and a magistrate of the West Riding.

The elder Mr. Cockshutt was a Vicar of Penistone.

The Rev. S. Phipps was Vicar of Penistone, Silkstone, and Cawthorne, and traditions of his memory have scarcely yet died out : the late George Ashton, when our "oldest inhabitant," remembered many things about him.

Mr. Goodair's letter of thanks to "Walter Spencer Stanhope, "Esquire, Grosvenor Square, London," is lying before me, showing how much importance Mr. Stanhope attached to the Incumbent's residing at Cawthorne for the future.

The Rev. E. Paley published "An earnest and affectionate Address "to the people called Methodists," who were at that time building a chapel at Cawthorne.

On Mr. Buce's death in 1822, the owner of Bretton with the approval of the representative of the Bosvile estate offered the Living to the Rev. John Sinclair, who afterwards was Archdeacon of Middlesex : but, when the latter found that Mr. Stanhope desired his brother to accept it, he at once wrote to withdraw his promise of support to Mrs. Beaumont's nominee and gave it to Mr. Stanhope.

The Rev. C. S. Stanhope was one who took a peculiar pleasure in helping forward any natural talent, and especially any talent in art. It has been already mentioned how he assisted Mr. Atkinson the

architect ; he was also the means of discovering and encouraging the great talent of Herring, the artist, who then lived at Doncaster and drove the Doncaster and Huddersfield coach. An address was presented to him by the Parish on the completion of his fifty years' Incumbency, to which he returned in print a feeling and characteristic reply.

The following is a list of "assistant Curates," the title of "Curate" being properly applied only to one who has the spiritual cure or care of souls committed to him, whether the source of his income cause him to be a Rector, Vicar, or Incumbent : T. Langley, 1813 ; J. P. Buee (afterwards Vicar) 1814 ; J. Jaques, 1823 ; A. M. Parkinson, 1837 ; H. Badnall, 1856 ; Henry Sandwith, M.A., 1862 ; Charles Tiplady Pratt, 1866.

Mr. Jaques was afterwards Vicar of Bywell St. Andrew, in Northumberland, where he published a volume of sermons called "The Gospel the only true Foundation of Morality" (Rivingtons, 1861) : Mr. Arthur Mackeson Parkinson was for many years Vicar of Morley, where he died in 1877 : the Venerable Hopkins Badnall, D.D., has been many years Archdeacon of the Cape : Mr. Sandwith, who left Cawthorne in 1866 for the Rectory of Todwick, is now Rector of Thorpe Salvin.



CHAPTER IX.

THE PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS.

The Schools of the Parish are at present a Boys', a Girls', and an Infants' School, in three Departments, and separated from each other by a considerable distance. The history of the original Endowed School may best be given by a Decree of the Court of the Duchy of Lancaster, dated June 25th, 1639. The case is given as between "Robert Smith and John Shirt, plaintiffs, and Arthur Bromley, "defendant," the latter being the master at that time of the Free Grammar School at Pontefract, and receiving the emoluments originally intended for the Master of the Endowed School at Cawthorne.

The Decree is as follows: "Whereas the said Robert Smith and "John Shirt for themselves and the rest of the Inhabitants of the "Parish of Cawthorne have exhibited their Bill in this Court, thereby "setting forth, that, by the bounty of King Edward the sixth or some "other predecessor of His now Majesty, and upon a Commission for "that purpose directed to Sir Walter Mildmay and Robert Keldway, "Esq., secundo Edward sext., divers free schools were appointed in "sundry places in England, and sundry stipends were allotted to be "paid by His Majesty and his successors for the schoolmaster of the "said Schools; and that among these his said Majesty appointed a "Free Grammer Schoole should be maintained at Cawthorne afore- "said within the Honor of Pontefract; and that one Richard Wigfall "should be first schoolmaster, and that he and his successors should "have the yearly stipend of one hundred and four shillings paid by "the Auditor of the Duchy of Lancaster, as by a Declaration of the "said Commissioners shewing what schools were assigned within that "Honor, on return of the said Commission, and remaining on record "in this Court, may more fully appear; and that accordingly the "said Richard Wigfall was schoolmaster there, and received the said "Stipend from the said Auditor divers years, and died, and after him

“divers other Schoolmasters there received the said Stipend, until the
“20th year of Queen Elizabeth, that, the said school being vacant by
“the death of the last Master, an order was made in this Court
“reciting the said declaration concerning the erection among others
“of the said School at Cawthorne, and that amongst the rest the
“schoolmaster at Cawthorne had received the Stipend of five pounds
“four shillings out of the Duchy revenues, and that the schoolmaster
“at Pontefract, being one of the said schools so erected, had only
“fifty nine shillings and twopence, which was not sufficient for an
“able schoolmaster: and for that some other towns, particularly
“Cawthorne, had neglected to have a schoolmaster, it pleased the
“Court to direct that the Stipend should be paid to the schoolmaster
“at Pontefract, yet not with intention to deprive the other towns of
“Schoolmasters and Stipends, but, when a convenient schoolhouse
“and able schoolmaster should be provided, then the stipend to be
“continued; and further setting forth, that of late the Inhabitants of
“Cawthorne aforesaid have at their great charge builded and decently
“furnished a spacious schoolhouse with other necessary rooms for a
“schoolmaster, and are willing, so the King’s stipend be continued,
“to make up at their own charge a convenient stipend for a school-
“master to instruct their youth there, the rather for that Cawthorne
“is twenty miles from Pontefract, and not within eight miles, as the
“order suggests; and for that, since the said order, they have not
“had any benefit by the school at Pontefract, nor hath any care been
“had by the Master and his Brethren at Pontefract for providing able
“and fit schoolmasters, nor was the then schoolmaster so careful as
“he ought to be, nor have the Master and Brethren appointed an
“usher as they ought to have done by the said order; and for that
“Cawthorne is so populous as Pontefract, and therefore hath as much
“need of a School: and for that this Court hath since the said order,
“upon the like reasons, restored the pension formerly allotted to
“Rowston school, and by the said order transferred to Pontefract;
“for the restoring of which pension of five pounds four shillings to
“the Schoolmaster of Cawthorne aforesaid the Bill was exhibited, to
“which Bill the defendant, being served with processes of this
“Court, appeared and answered, and in his answer set forth that he
“hath heard of the Commission mentioned in the said Bill for setting

“out of Schools, and allotting stipends, but knew not how many or
“what Schools or stipends were set out, other than the free Grammar
“School at Pontefract of which the defendant is schoolmaster; and
“for that he answered, that he was heretofore Chaplain in Ordinary
“to Sir Humphrey May, late Chancellor of this Court, to whom, as
“to every Chancellor for the time being, it belonged in the vacancy
“of the said school to nominate a Schoolmaster there, and he,
“knowing the defendant to be a scholar bred for divers years at
“Cambridge, and able both for learning and good deportment to
“undergo the charge, did put in the defendant to be the schoolmaster
“there, which place he hath hitherto duly executed without scandal
“of life or defect of learning, and hath received a stipend of twenty
“pounds due to the said schoolmaster, And traverseth the rest of the
“Bill: to which Answer the plaintiffs replied; and, thereupon issue
“being joined, a Commission was awarded for the examination of
“witnesses in the Cause, which being executed, and returned into
“this Court, and of the depositions thereby taken publication being
“duly granted, the said Cause was by an order of the xxviith day
“of May last past set down to be heard this day; now the Cause did
“accordingly come this day to hearing, and upon full debating there-
“of by Counsels learned on both side before the Right Honourable
“the Chancellor and Counsell of this Court, being assisted with
“Mr. Baron Henden, one of the Judges Assistant of this Court, and
“upon Consideration had of the said decree of this Court, whereby
“it appeared that the distance of the said Town of Cawthorne from
“the Town of Pontefract was then informed to be but eight miles,
“and that the principal cause of translating the said stipend was the
“want of a Schoolhouse at Cawthorne aforesaid, and also that the
“Court nevertheless reserved power to sever the said stipend so
“united to Pontefract, if there should be Cause, as by a proviso
“contained in the said decree doth fully appear; And for that it doth
“not appear that the inhabitants of Cawthorne aforesaid were parties
“to any suit depending in this Court at the time of making the said
“decree, or that they had any notice thereof, and upon consideration
“of the depositions of several witnesses in this cause now read,
“whereby it appeareth that the Inhabitants of Cawthorne aforesaid
“have at their own charge now built a commodious schoolhouse and

“a room for a schoolmaster of stone, within the said Town, and that
“the said Town of Cawthorne is populous and consisteth of many
“poor families who have many children teachable and fit to learn, and
“are not able to set them elsewhere to school; and that the said
“towne of Cawthorne is distant from Pontefract aforesaid fourteen
“miles, and upon reading of an order of the Court made in the six
“and twentieth year of Queen Elizabeth of famous memory, whereby
“the said decree was then dispensed withal by returning to the Town
“of Rawston the stipend assigned by the said Commissioners for the
“School at Rawston aforesaid (being by the said decree transferred
“to Pontefract aforesaid), the said decree notwithstanding; and for
“that the Court considered it fit, that, as the stipend of five pounds
“four shillings was at first by command from the late King Edward
“the sixth assigned to be employed for a charitable use in the
“education of youth and maintaining a school at Cawthorne afore-
“said, so the intention of the first donor ought to be in substance
“continued and maintained, according to the several statutes in that
“behalf made, as well concerning the dissolution of Chantries, as
“concerning such charitable gifts and uses: And for that it is now
“offered in Court by the Plaintiffs for themselves and the rest of the
“Inhabitants of Cawthorne aforesaid, that they will add to the said
“stipend of five pounds four shillings the sum of eight pounds two
“shillings and eight pence per annum, for the better maintenance of
“the schoolmaster there for the time being, whose willingness and
“offer in that behalf did farther appear unto the Court by the
“depositions now read, with this condition only, that the said
“Inhabitants might be at liberty from time to time to elect such
“schoolmaster by the approbation of the right honourable the
“Chancellor of the Court for the time being; It is therefore finally
“ordered, adjudged, and decreed by the said Right Hon. the
“Chancellor and Counsell of this Court and the advice of Mr. Baron
“Henden aforesaid, that a free Grammar School be settled and from
“time to time continued within the said Town of Cawthorne, and
“that the said stipend of five pounds four shillings assigned by the
“said Commissioners to the said school and schoolmaster of the
“Town of Cawthorne aforesaid be yearly translated and severed
“from the said School and Schoolmaster of the said Town of

“Pontefract, and that the same be settled and established with the
 “School and schoolmaster of the Town of Cawthorne aforesaid for
 “the time being, and to be from time to time yearly and every year
 “paid by the particular Receiver of the House of Pontefract for the
 “time being at two usual terms in the year, that is to say, at the
 “Feasts of St. Michael the Archangel and the Annunciation of the
 “Blessed Virgin Mary, by even and equal portions * * * and the
 “said schoolmaster shall be from time to time nominated, elected,
 “and chosen by the Right Hon. the Chancellor of this Court ; and
 “that, according to the consent declared as aforesaid, the Inhabitants
 “of the Town of Cawthorne shall from time to time well and truly
 “satisfy and pay to the schoolmaster the sum of eight pounds two
 “shillings eight pence per annum, for the better maintenance and
 “encouragement of the said schoolmaster, the same to be paid
 “quarterly, viz., at the Feast of St. Michael the Archangel, the
 “Nativity of Christ, the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin Mary,
 “and the Feast of St. John the Baptist ; and that the said Inhabitants
 “shall from time to time at their own cost and charges keep and
 “maintain a commodious schoolhouse within the said Town, with
 “all needful and convenient reparation ; And it is further decreed,
 “that, forasmuch as there appeareth proved by the depositions now
 “read the learning, honesty, and ability of Peter Deane, the present
 “schoolmaster at Cawthorne, the said Mr. Deane shall continue
 “schoolmaster of the said School, and shall receive the several stipends
 “so long as the said Mr. Deane shall demean himself well in the
 “execution of the said place.

(signed) Thomas Bedingfield.”

It has been already noticed in speaking of the Endowments, that this sum of £5 4s. is exactly the amount at which the Bosvile Chantry was valued at its suppression, being a yearly stipend of one hundred shillings and the Chantry priest's residence, valued at other four shillings. The Richard Wigfall who is here mentioned as the first schoolmaster is given in the King's Book—Henry VIII.'s “Valor Ecclesiasticus”—as the Incumbent of the Chantry, whose income and residence would therefore be continued to him in his different capacity after the Chantry was suppressed. The Parish-

ioners, it will be seen, oblige themselves to add £8—2—8 to this £5—4s., and "to keep and maintain a commodious Schoolhouse," having already "of late at their great charge built and decently "furnished a spacious schoolhouse, with other necessary rooms for a "Schoolmaster." The endowment is still paid by the Duchy of Lancaster "at the Feast of St. Michael the Archangel," the Master until within the last four or five years having a yearly notice to attend personally at Pontefract to receive it. The Chancellor of the Duchy still exercises his right of appointing the Master, or, practically has confirmed the nomination sent to him from the Parish, with a request that he "will be pleased to appoint the master so nominated."

The amount by which the Parishioners here promised to increase the stipend must be regarded as part of its endowment, making the total income from that source £13 6s. 8d. As in the case of the sums mentioned in the Endowments of the Benefice, this sum would represent a very much larger money value when it was given than it does at the present time.

Within the present century, John Lises, when master, is remembered to have lived in the "loft" over the school, which has since been removed. Other masters since his day to the present have been Mr. John Hayton, Mr. Backhouse, Mr. Hoyle, Mr. Steane, Mr. William Moxon, Mr. Joshua Barraclough, Mr. Butterworth, and the present master, Mr. George McWhan, appointed in 1872. There is a memorandum now before me stating that "it was resolved at a "town's meeting, that, Mr. John Hayton having given notice of his "intention to resign, Mr. George Backhouse of Thurgoland be "appointed, and the Parish agree to make up the stipend due from "the Duchy of Lancaster to £10 per annum, and allow him to live "rent-free in the Town's house now inhabited by the Rev. John "Goodair, so long as he shall continue his office, and no longer. "(Signed) W. Spencer Stanhope ; James Wigglesworth."

The School was united to the National Society Jan. 30, 1862.

The old Endowed School has, since 1872, been used, under the care of Miss Ashton, as an Infants' School, a convenient playground having been added to it.

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The Education Act of 1870 required the Township to further enlarge its school accommodation, the "sufficient amount of accommodation in public elementary schools available for all the children" being interpreted by the Department to mean "room for one-sixth of the whole population, with 80 cubic feet for each child, and 8 square feet in the main room and class-rooms."

A public meeting was accordingly called for Oct. 25th, 1870, "to consider what arrangements will be required for the Parish under the new Education Act, in order to supply sufficient school accommodation, and to prevent the expenses of the Schools being added to the Rates." The meeting was very largely attended, and all the principal ratepayers were present. Mr. Walker, of Kexborough, proposed and Mr. Henry Child, of Holling Royd, seconded a resolution, which was carried unanimously, "That a new Elementary Boys' School for one hundred and forty boys be built in Cawthorne, and that application be at once made to the Education Department for a grant in aid of the building." Mr. Terry, of Norcroft, proposed and Mr. Thomas Armitage, of Deakin Brook, seconded a further resolution, which was also carried unanimously, "That a rate of five-pence in the pound be made towards the cost of the building, to be collected along with the next Poor Rate, and that this meeting pledge themselves to pay this rate when levied." On the motion of Mr. Sidney Silverwood, of Raw Royd, seconded by Mr. John Stones, of Barnby Hall, Mr. W. S. Stanhope and Mr. Benjamin Swift were entrusted with the building of the said School. A large number of ratepayers offered so many days' carting of materials.

The site, containing 1860 square yards, was given by Mr. John Spencer Stanhope, and was conveyed "unto the Minister and Churchwardens of the Parish, to hold the same upon Trust for a School for the education of children and adults, or children only, of the labouring, manufacturing, and other classes in the Parish of Cawthorne, and for no other purpose, such School always to be in union with and conducted according to the principles of the 'National Society for Promoting the Education of the Poor in the Principles of the Established Church,' the principal officiating Minister for the time being having the superintendence of the

“moral and religious instruction of the scholars, with power to use the school for a Sunday School under his exclusive control and management.”

The first committee of management was to consist of “the principal officiating Minister and his curate, if he appointed him,” the two churchwardens, being communicants of the said Church, “and six other persons, of whom the following shall be the first appointed— the said John Spencer Stanhope, Walter T. W. S. Stanhope, John Roddam Stanhope of Hill-House, the Rev. Charles Hudson of Trowell Rectory in the County of Nottingham, Clerk, [Trustee of the Bosvile estate] Joshua Kaye of Dean Hill in Cawthorne, farmer, and Thomas William Stones of Barnby Green, such other persons continuing to be contributors in every year to the amount of twenty shillings each at the least to the Funds of the said School and to be communicants of the Church of England, and either to have a beneficial interest to the extent of a life estate at the least in real property situated in the Parish or to be resident therein.”

The Deed of Conveyance is dated June 1st, 1872, and is signed by John Spencer Stanhope, Charles Spencer Stanhope, Incumbent of Cawthorne, Walter T. W. Spencer Stanhope, Churchwarden, George Swift, Churchwarden. It was enrolled in H. M. High Court of Chancery July 19th, 1872.

The Grant of £187 17s. 9d., received from the Education Department, was with the reserved power of at any time returning the Grant so given, and making the School and school premises entirely independent of any Government interference or right of control of any kind whatever, if legislation or any other cause seemed to the Trustees to make such a course desirable.

The School was first used on Feb. 12, 1872, being opened with a short Service of Prayers and Hymns.

The Girls' School is the private property of Mr. Stanhope, having been built by Mr. and Lady Elizabeth Stanhope, and entirely supported by members of that family, until it was put under Government Inspection, and in union with the National Society, after the Education Act of 1870. It took the place of a former school of which

many of the older inhabitants still have a very kindly remembrance, both in connection with the "Charity" of the Mrs. Stanhope of those days and with its mistress, Mrs. Long.

The present Girls' School was opened on Tuesday, Oct. 19, 1858. The following is a copy of the public notice given: "Harvest Thanksgiving and Opening of New School-Room, Cawthorne. The Parishioners of Cawthorne are invited to set apart the afternoon of Tuesday, October 19th, 1858, to the above-named purposes. "Thanksgiving Service and Sermon in the Parish Church at 3 p.m. "Tea in the New School-Room at 5 p.m. After Tea, Addresses will be delivered. The Church Choir and other musical friends will attend. Tickets for the Tea, at 6d. each, may be had until Oct. 14th from the Churchwardens, Mr. Charles Turner. (Cawthorne), "Mr. Midgley (Jowit House), and Mr. Longthorne, Basin."

This notice shows that our first annual Harvest Thanksgiving Day, which has ever since been such an interesting and happy parochial institution, dates back to the year 1858, when a week-day Thanksgiving Service was first held, on the suggestion of Miss Frances Stanhope to the present Archdeacon Badnall, who was then Curate of the Parish.

The first mistress of the Girls' School after it was placed under Government Inspection was Miss A. E. Steele, the former mistress, Miss Mary Ashton, who had been there since 1856, then taking charge of the Infants' department removed from the Tivydale to the old Boys' School near the Church.

At the end of the last century, a Sunday School was built by subscription in the South Lanes, and seems from the accounts to have at least been rich in teachers and generously supported as giving secular as well as religious instruction. The half-yearly receipts signed by William Gill, B. Hinchliffe, or B. Armitage, show the number of teachers to have been eight or nine "at 8s. per year." In the "Cawthorne Sunday School Accounts," the "upper school," as the above is called, is united with the one in the village, the subscriptions in 1800 amounting to nearly £24. Books, "sets of copies," penknives, quills, paper, are items which occur along with "Liquor

"eating, &c., for the Sunday School Feast, £13 3s. 4d.; Cheese "£2 os. 0½d.; ale £2 12s. 11d.; and cheese (again) £1 1s. 3d." Joseph Shaw's bill for 240 lbs. of mutton in the next year's accounts is £8: while in 1802 T. Shirt's bill for five bushels of malt is £2 5s.; Dame Moxon, for ale, &c., 13s. 11d.; Judah Hinchliffe, for 44 lbs. of lamb, £1 9s. 4d.; J. Shaw, 47 lbs. of beef, £1 11s. 4d.; Judah Hinchliffe, 240 lbs. of mutton at 8d., £8. The meat "for Sunday "Schoolmasters" in 1803 comes to £14 5s. 4d. Judah Hinchliffe for meat, Mr. West, or some one else, for malt, are yearly items for a long period. These matters have only any interest at the present time as showing what the system of the Cawthorne Sunday School was eighty years ago, and as also showing that the price of beef, mutton, and lamb at Cawthorne in 1801-2 was no less than 8d. a lb., at a time of great national distress, when the Report of a Parliamentary Committee on the price of provisions "strongly recommended all "individuals to use every means in their power to reduce the consumption of wheaten flour in their families, and to encourage by "their example and influence every possible economy in this article, "advising that charitable relief should be given in anything else "rather than bread and flour;" and when a law was actually passed, prohibiting bakers from exposing any bread for sale which had not been baked twenty-four hours, "as it appeared that the consumption "of bread baked for some hours was much less considerable than if "eaten new."



CHAPTER X.

PARISH VESTRY BOOKS.

THE following are some extracts from the old Parish accounts, made by the late Rev. C. S. Stanhope : the book from which they were taken I have not been able to recover. They begin in 1681, in which year "mending the Church and School Hous" cost 16s. 6d.; "Paid in Epiphany for a Dish for Bread at Communion, 6d."

1682 : "For mossing and pointing the Church, 16s. 6d." In 1683 and 84 there was considerable work done at the Church. 1685 : "Given to the Ringers on Crownation Day, 4s.; For a plate for the "yew and rails mending, 10s. 1687 : York Castle money, £2 2s. "Given to a woman of Sandal to help her on a journey to the king "for a touch, 5s. For mossing Church and School, £1 5s. 1688 : "For the King's Declaration, 5s. For a Book for the Prince of "Wales, 1s. For ringing for the Prince of Wales, 1s. For a Book "for the Prince of Orange, 1s. For ringing on the Day of Thanks- "giving, 5s. 1689 : Paid to Sir Thomas Wentworth for Parish "Houses, 4d." This occurs as a yearly charge, and would seem to be an acknowledgment paid to the Lord of the Manor for the Poor Houses which the Parish had recently built on the lord's waste, soon after Mr. Green's legacy of £10, in 1672, "for the use of the Poor." 1690 : "For pulling it and fetching it and mossing the Church, "11s. 6d. 1691 : For being sworn concerning Popish recusants, 2d. "For ringing for the reduction of Ireland, 2s. For a casement for "the school chamber window, 1s. 3d. Parish house, Rents received. "1692 : For a Book for the monthly Fast, 1s. For ringing for a "victory at sea ; for do. for 5 Nov. and for king's return, 6s. For an "otter head, 1s. 1693 : Spent at the perambulation, 10s. 1695 : "For a brocke head, 6d. Lead for the steeple, £6 2s. 8d. Load of "Lime, £1. Spent on the School, £8 9s. 6½d. 1697 : Spent on "procession time, 17s. 2d. Ditto, 11s. 10d. 1700 : Moss as usual "for Church and School, 19s. 1701 : Mending Leads, £4 10s.

"Mending Bell Wheel, £2 10. 1702: When the Minister was "chosen, 5s. 1704: For a brockhead, 1s. Wheel for little bell, "17s. 6d. 1707: Chief Rent for Cottages, 4d. 1713: Perambulation, 5s. Boards for Reading Pew, £1 15s. Church Clock and "Dial, £6. 1715: For altering the King's Arms, £2 10s. 2d. 1732: "Great Repairs, £59 os. 8d. 1733: King's Arms, Tables writing, "Font lid, £12 17s. 10d. 1734: Rebuilding Parish Houses, £30 os. 9d. "1744: School, £6 15s. 1749: Repairing Vicarage House, £1 13s. "1750: For an Act of Parliament about Distempered Cattle, 5d. "New Doors to Belfry, £3 6s."

The annual "mossing" of the Church among these payments was probably a later substitute for the original strewing of the Church-floor with rushes, which still survives as a Parochial Feast at Ripponden and other places in the West Riding, and at several places in Lancashire, Cheshire, and Westmoreland (Ambleside, Grasmere, Warcop, and Musgrave). In his *Popular Antiquities*, Brand gives an extract from the old accounts of his own Parish of St. Mary-at-hill, London: "1493: For 3 burdens of rushes for the new pews, 3d." It is an item commonly found in old parochial accounts. The annual "Rush-bearing" was made into a kind of religious festival. As it generally took place between the haytime and harvest, it is not at all improbable that it is from this ancient custom of Rushbearing that our own village "Feast" has come to be held on the third Sunday in July—a time which seems to have no connection, as the Feast-time of old Parishes so generally has, with the Dedication of the Parish Church, whether its Dedication to God be in the name of "All Saints" or of "St. Michael and all Angels."

The entry of 5s. to the poor "woman of Sandal, to help her on a "journey to the king for a touch," recalls an entry in that same year of 1687 in the Camden Society's *Diary of Bishop Cartwright*, in which he speaks of "attending His Majesty [James II.] into the "closet, where he healed 350 persons." Indeed, in the first four years after his restoration, Charles II. is said to have touched for the king's evil no less than 24,000 persons, and a Form of Prayer to be used at this ceremony was printed with the Book of Common Prayer in 1684.

The "Perambulation" or "Procession-time" payments show the ancient custom of beating the bounds of the Parish which took place on one of the "Rogation Days," as the three days before our Lord's Ascension are called.

The late Vestry Book begins in 1826: the following are extracts from it: The Surveyors of the Highway are ordered to set the unemployed to work at breaking stones. Frequent mention is made of loans to the poor "towards the payment of their rent." The meetings were held every fortnight for the transaction of Parish business of every kind. In Sept., 1826, a resolution is passed discontinuing "the allowances for liquors at Township Meetings or for any other purpose, unless allowed by the Select Vestry." A Committee was appointed to examine the Highways with the view of "giving work to the unemployed poor." The Committee's Report in November advises "the widening of that part of the Norcroft lane which joins the Silkstone road by removing the Pit Hill: also the widening of Woolstocks lane from Banks gate to Hillhouse gate." There is an order given to the surveyor to require the Trustees of the Turnpike road which was then being made to fence off securely those parts of the road where they are making excavations.

On July 5th, 1827, the Rev. C. S. Stanhope in the chair, the following not very enthusiastic resolution was passed: "That the Parish have no objection to the proposed enlargement of the Church being carried on, provided it be by voluntary contribution."

June 26, 1828: "That the state of the old Vicarage be examined and report made next vestry;" and "that the Rents be demanded of those persons who occupy the Town Houses." At "a Parish Meeting duly called for the purpose, July 17, 1828, Resolved that "it appears to this Meeting that the Chancel is unsafe, and that it would be desirable that it should be repaired whilst the other work is in progress." "That Mr. Whitworth be instructed to make the necessary specifications for this work." "That the state of the Chancel be reported to the Steward of the Manor of Pontefract as receiver of the modus of the great tithes, and that he be requested to state whether an allowance would be made by the Duchy of Lancaster for the repairs of the same. Present, J. Spencer Stanhope,

"Chairman ; Mr. West ; J. E. Nichols, Churchwarden ; Thomas Wilson, Joseph Moseley."

"Vestry Room, October 16th, 1828. At a General Vestry called "only for the purpose of considering of the propriety of raising the "Chancel and enlarging the East Window, it was unanimously agreed, "That the proposed alterations be carried into effect, and the work "be let to John Taylor for the sum of £17, agreeably to the plans "produced." At the same meeting Messrs. Rowley and Nichols, Churchwardens, have their accounts approved.

The accounts of this enlargement are given as follows in the architect's receipt and other papers : "Mason's account, £200 9s.6d. "Carpentry and Joinery, £146 12s. 2½d.; Plasterers, £30 14s.; "Plumbing and Glazing, £29 10s.; J. Whitworth's account, Plans, "&c., and 5 p. c. commission on work, £21 17s. 3d. : Total, "£428 13s. 11d."

Jan. 22, 1829: A Rate of 1s. in the £1 is passed for the Relief of the Poor. In Oct., the overseers are "empowered to purchase a "quantity of yarn for the purpose of employing widows and others "in knitting." A man and his wife are "allowed 2s. a week, *she* "being also allowed to be put on the proposed *knitting* list, and that "the old Vicarage occupied by widow Moakson be allowed for their "residence."

1831. 3 March. "That the Town's-house called the Sexton's "house be let to the Sexton at the low rent of one guinea per annum, "in consideration of his office. N.B.—The fixtures the property of "the Parish."

1832. May 4. "That a Board of Health be established in the "Township of Cawthorne, with power to adopt and enforce such "measures with regard to the Cholera as may be deemed necessary, "in the event of that disease reaching this neighbourhood ; and that "the following gentlemen constitute such Board: viz., Mr. Potts, "Mr. Shirt, Mr. Batley, Mr. Wilson, Mr. Dransfield, Mr. Nichols, "Mr. Kaye, Mr. Shaw, Mr. West, Thos. Milnes, Richard Charles- "worth, Rev. J. Jaques."

"Meeting on the Cholera." Sept. 3rd, 1832. A Board of Health is appointed, and Mr. Jaques "requested to provide medicines "according to a prescription of Mr. Hey of Leeds," and "a certain "quantity is entrusted to the following gentlemen for a supply in "their respective districts—till medical aid in any case can be pro-"cured." Mr. Long is "appointed Medical Practitioner."

1832. Sept. 22. A Church Rate of 4d. in the Pound is laid.

1834. July 4. Paid for letters to and from Holbeck, 1s. 2d.

Letter from London, 9d. Paid coach fare from Leeds to Barnsley, 4s.

1835. "John Batley fee for his apprentice, £10. Mrs. Long one year's salary, £10 10s."

1835. Postage of a letter from Rochdale, 10d. Church Rate of 2d.

1836. "John Charlesworth, Assistant Surveyor, salary, £40 a "year."

1836. Tenpence per cubic yard per mile to be paid for 'leading' road materials.

1838. "The four guineas which has been allowed for the Singers "to be continued to whom the Rev. A. M. Parkinson appoints to sing "in Church."

Among sundry Parish Papers at the Vicarage, there is one dated December, 1838, in which William Stayton, George Ashton, George Greenwood, Thomas Stayton, and John Cooke sign their names to an agreement with the Minister and Congregation that they "will "faithfully observe the following Rules." After Rules about their constant and regular attendance, and their never all absenting themselves at once without permission, it is stated that "the singers are to "endeavour as much as possible to select the easiest and most simple "tunes, in order that the Congregation may join in the singing." These singers here mentioned would be official successors of the well-known "Cawthorne Musicians" at the end of the last century, of whom a man called Jacob Scarf sang, "and how they go on." Billy Clegg played the fiddle, George Schofield the Bass, Jont

Hinchliffe the hautboy : while John Allott, Ned Greenwood, Dave Roberts, Joe Jubb, Dickey Taylor, Wil Hutchinson, Jim Wigglesworth, John Harrison, Joe Bates, Joe Ibbetson, George Chapple, Billy English, Tommy Rhodes, Tommy Holling, Judah Hinchliffe, seem to have formed the Choir, till, as the old song says, "Mr. Phipps would let them sing no more."

1838 : George Shirt and John Emanuel Nichols, Churchwardens.

1839. The Churchwardens "allowed a Rate or Assessment of 4d. "in the Pound" "for the necessary repairs of the Church."

1839. Mr. Parkinson makes an arrangement with Mr. Backhouse about the School.

1839. Oct. 13. Benj. Pashley appointed Constable ; Thomas Shaw, Deputy ; John Charlesworth, Pinder and By-Law Man.

1840. Oct. 13th. "Agreed that Charles Turner, as Churchwarden, pay for the head of every old sparrow one penny each, and "for the head of every young one, one halfpenny."

1840. Nov. 26. A declaration respecting the exchange of certain pews in the Body of the Church in lieu of certain Pews in the Gallery, in consequence of the erection of an organ, was unanimously agreed to and signed, which declaration is kept with the Terrier and other documents of the Church.

1841. "Threepence in the Pound granted to pay the arrears of "Bills due and the Expences for the Church."

1841. 6th Dec. "Resolved, that John Cook be paid two guineas "for singing and playing the organ up to this date, and Wm. Hinchliffe have one guinea for blowing the organ," to be paid by the Churchwardens annually, at Christmas.

1842. Sept. 26th. "That John Milner junr. be Constable of "Cawthorne ; proposed by George Shaw and seconded by Thomas "Heeley." "John Milner," it is added, "is a Cavalry man." George Shaw, Butcher ; Robert Broadhead, Farmer ; George Greenwood, Farmer ; Benjamin Armitage, Carpenter ; Benjamin Wilkinson, Blacksmith ; and Henry Ibbotson, Tailor, are all the same year elected Constables : "Served one year, 1842." The same year it was resolved that "the Constable have no Salary."

1843. "Jan. 16th. That ——— be relieved with the Communion Money."

1843. "That Joseph Armitage, of Holling Royd, be Assistant Overseer at a Salary of £20." The list of Constables "for the Magistrates' sanction" is "George Greenwood, Farmer, Town; Thomas Milnes, Farmer and Saddler, Tivydale; William Wormald, Farmer, South Lanes; Benjamin Armitage, Farmer and Carpenter, South Lanes; Robert Broadhead, Lane Head; James Barlow, Farmer and Joiner, South Lanes; Isaac Wadsworth, Farmer, Deacon Brook; William Kidd, Farmer and Miller, Low Mill; Giles Shaw, Farmer, Barmby Green; Elkanah Clegg, Woodman, Beet House; John Crowther, Agent, Basin; Alexander Wilson, Gardener, Cannon Hall; George Shirt, Farmer, Jowett House; Henry Ibbetson, Tailor, Town; J. E. Nichols, Chairman."

From the present Vestry Book, which was begun in 1860, the following extracts are made :

In 1860, Mr. W. S. Stanhope and Mr. Chas. Turner were elected Churchwardens, and Mr. Wemyss and Mr. Joshua Kaye Sidesmen, and a Church Rate of 2d. in the pound laid. The same Churchwardens were re-elected in 1861, with Mr. William Pickford and Mr. Joseph Hinchliffe, of Clough Green, as "the Churchwardens' Assistants, or Sidesmen," "Sidesmen" being the modern form of "Synod's-men."

In 1862, the following names are found in the Minutes of the Parish Vestry and are given here to show what changes the last twenty years have made in Parish life : B. Armitage, John Milner, James Allatt, Elkanah Clegg, George Shaw, Thomas Longthorne, Charles Stones, Benjamin Wilkinson, Walter Moxon, Michael Fisher, James Barlow, T. Heslop, J. Nichols, George Terry, George Bell, Joseph Armitage, William Johnson, Giles Shaw, Robert Broadhead.

In 1864, a Vestry Meeting was called to consider "the best means of improving the public supply of water to the Township of Cawthorne," and a Committee appointed, consisting of Messrs. Joshua Barraclough, George Shaw, Edwin Wilcock, Chas. Turner, and B. Wilkinson, to collect subscriptions; and another Committee—

Mr. Stanhope, and Messrs. E. Wilcock, C. Turner, T. Longthorne, and B. Wilkinson—for carrying out such works “as they may consider best.”

March 25, 1865. The latter Committee reports that the amount at first collected was £28 4s.; that they decide to bring water from a spring in Margery Wood in pipes to the Maypole Hill in Cawthorne; that Mr. Beaumont agrees to accept an acknowledgment of 2s. 6d. a year for his permission; that they have received further subscriptions of £24 os. 7d.; that Mr. W. S. Stanhope has guaranteed to raise the remainder from his family, and that the Misses Stanhope, of Banks Hall, have promised to put up a Fountain on Maypole Hill; that the works will be finished in a week from Margery Wood to Mr. George Bell's yard; that the cost so far has been, for pipes, £121 11s. 8d.; for lead, £18 9s. 2d.; cutting and filling, £8 5s. 5d.; jointing, £11 9s. 8d.: total, £159 15s. 11d.; the tanks, filter, and crossing of brooks, having been done by Mr. Stanhope's workmen. The Committee further “hope that Mr. Edwin Wilcock, who has taken “an active part in carrying out the scheme, will be re-appointed “surveyor.”

In the Sept. of this year (1865), a notice of meeting is given, signed by the Rev. H. Sandwith, “to take into consideration how the “Parishioners can best mark, in a public manner, by some suitable “testimonial, their grateful sense of the services rendered to the “Parish by Mr. W. S. Stanhope.” “Mr. Sandwith drew special “attention at the meeting to Mr. Stanhope's constant aim in improving the condition of the cottages; to his improving and beautifying the Parish Church, and his munificent assistance in procuring “the water supply.” “Others alluded to his payment of the rates of “the poor, the erection of the Tivydale School, and the gift of the “Church Bells.”

This Testimonial was presented in the shape of a Silver Salver at the Harvest Thanksgiving Tea, on Oct. 5th in the same year.

Mr. and Mrs. Sandwith received tokens of the Parishioners' kind feeling and good wishes on their leaving the Parish at the Thanksgiving Evening Meeting on Oct. 4th, 1866.

In August, 1866, a meeting of the Local Authority under the "Nuisances Removal and Diseases Prevention Act 1848 and 1849" was held, at which a committee was appointed to watch the health of the Parish and procure "disinfectants and medicines to be kept at "the Parsonage for the use of any proper applicants, free of charge," a notice being ordered to be left at every house that the provisions of the above Act would be stringently enforced.

On Jan. 28th, 1873, a meeting was held "for the purpose of "endeavouring to obtain, by legal means, the extinction of the Toll-bars on the Barnsley and Shepley Lane Head Turnpike Road." Mr. William Pickford took the chair, and a committee was appointed "to confer with Mr. Beaumont and Mr. Stanhope, to solicit their "co-operation."

A Meeting of the Ratepayers was held on Jan. 12th, 1880, to consider the Report of the Medical Officer of Health (Dr. Watson) to the Penistone Rural Sanitary Authority, showing the necessity for additional Burial Ground at Cawthorne, and also the Resolution of the Sanitary Authority desiring a local committee to be formed here, to be approved and appointed by the Board, for the provision of such burial ground. Mr. Stanhope, M.P., submitted a proposal to give an acre of land for this object, which was "gratefully acknowledged by "the meeting."

At a Vestry Meeting held Feb. 24, 1877, Mr. C. Wemyss proposed and Mr. H. Child seconded "That a Church Rate of 1½d. in the "pound be laid for the ensuing year." After the passing of "The "Compulsory Church Rates Abolition Act" in 1868, a Voluntary Rate was laid each year: the above is the last one that has been so far proposed in succession to the old *Church-shot* we read of being annually paid, even twelve hundred years ago, for the building and repairing of Churches.

The present Parish officers are as follows: *Churchwardens*, Messrs. W. T. W. Spencer Stanhope and George Swift; *Sidesmen*, C. Wemyss, H. Child, T. Midgley, S. Barraclough; *Surveyors of the Highways*, W. T. W. S. Stanhope and Charles Marsh (Clough Green), the latter in place of J. W. Shaw; *Overseers of the Poor*, C. Wemyss and

Herbert Turner, Barnby Green, (in place of George Shaw, resigned); *Guardians of the Poor*, Benjamin Fish (Hazel-house) and Joseph Hoyland (Barnby Hall) (in place of Robert Richmond, of Norcroft); *Assistant Overseer*, with a salary, Edward Lawſon (Cinder Hill), in place of William Moxon, retired.

The following extracts are made from a private Book of "Parish Notes:" 1867: A public Reading Room was opened on Jan. 15, the village Library of about 500 volumes being at the same time removed to the new reading room. £14 17s. 1d. was collected in Church on March 17, for the widows and orphans from the Oaks Colliery Explosion on Dec. 12, 1866 (364 lives lost). The number of children on the School Registers: Boys, 86, average attendance, 64; girls, 93 (including infants), average, 65. Total Government Grant (to boys' school only) £36 3s.; Inspector, Rev. F. Watkins (now Archdeacon of York). The Bishop of Ripon laid the foundation stone of Hoyland-Swaine Church, Nov. 13th, to be erected principally through the exertions and munificence of the Stanhope family. The Parsonage at Hoyland-Swaine is being roofed in. The site for Church and Parsonage was given by Mr. Vernon Wentworth, of Wentworth Castle, who also gave £100; R. C. Clarke, Noblethorpe, £200; Lord Wharcliffe, £100; T. E. Taylor, Dodworth Hall, £100. Architect of the Church, Mr. Crossland; of the Parsonage, Mr. W. S. Stanhope.

1868. The corn harvest was begun in the Parish in Cawthorne Feast-week, wheat on July 23rd. Carrying quite general in the last week of July. No rain—scarcely a shower—from the middle of May till Aug. 11th. Very little corn out in the Parish on Aug. 12th. The pastures have been burnt up: the least possible supply of water in the Quarry Well, and the Village Fountain running very slowly indeed. Water is being brought from the Jowett-house Bore-hole. The moors have been burning in many parts, and the peat is still on fire in places (15th). The wheat crop is the finest remembered: oats and barley are very short in straw, and on poorer lands, there is a very poor crop indeed. The hay crop has been light all over the country. Old people are comparing this drought with that of 1826, when bread was used at Cawthorne Feast (the third Sunday in July)

made from the flour of that year's wheat. The price of wheat on Jan. 4, 1868, was 67s. 10d., advancing to 74s. 7d. in May, decreasing to 55s. on Aug 14th. The average for the year to the end of August was 68s. 4¾d.; in 1867, 60s. 8¼d.; in 1866, 46s. 5d.; in 1865, 40s. 2¾d.; in 1864, 40s. 10¾d. The lowest price in the last five years was 37s. 10d. on Dec. 28, 1864. After the change of weather on Aug. 11th, the fields were very quickly green with abundant grass. Fruits of every kind were unusually abundant. The stream through Tivydale was dry for several weeks, and that through the park almost dry. During the autumn of this year several shocks of earthquake were felt in England.

1869. The Bishop held a Confirmation in Cawthorne Church, July 29. The following day, the Bishop consecrated the new Church at Hoyland-Swaine, and instituted the Rev. W. C. Barwis, M.A., as first Incumbent, on the presentation of Mr. J. S. Stanhope. The Pulpit is the gift of the Dowager Lady Buxton, Mrs. W. S. Stanhope's mother; the Communion Plate, of the Misses Spencer Stanhope, of Banks Hall; the Font, the gift of one who anonymously sent an offering to be made for it in Cawthorne Church, Easter Day, April 21, 1867; the Altar Frontal, the gift and work of [the present] Lady Welby. A Lecture on Australia was given Nov. 2nd by Bishop Marsden of Bathurst, a grandson of that Samuel Marsden, once a blacksmith at Horsforth and afterwards the Apostle of New Zealand, who was sent out on the recommendation of Mr. Wm. Wilberforce and Mr. W. Stanhope as chaplain to the convicts in Australia, and who sent home to his nephew in Leeds, in 1808, the first bag of Australian wool ever received in England. Mr. John Stanhope reminded the Bishop, at Cannon Hall, of his own father's interest in the Bishop's grandfather.

1870. A very dry spring: a long drought about July: hay crop very light: Barley cut at Dean Hill and Raw Royd, July 22nd. On that same day, three men from Denby went with a naked light into the unused workings of a small day-hole pit on the Darton Road, in a field belonging to Barnby Hall, and were so fearfully burnt by an explosion that two of them shortly after died. On Sept. 24 and 25

was one of the most brilliant displays of the Aurora Borealis ever seen : it was visible in England and on the Continent as far south as Italy.

1871. March 17th : A slight shock of earthquake was felt here and throughout the North of England at about 11.30 p.m. The Hay harvest was the best known for years : no corn cut till about Aug. 12, when the weather became excessively hot : all corn in by Sept. 20.

1872. The Rev. W. H. Butler, D.C.L., took charge of the Parish for three months from May 1st., during [his son in law's] absence abroad. The summer was characterised by terrific thunderstorms : there was a waterspout over Silkstone. Hay still being gathered in on Aug. 29th, whilst corn is being rapidly cut. Two poplars near Cannon Hall Lodge gates—106 and 100 feet high—were blown down by a gale early in Nov.. The Coal Trade has been unprecedentedly active, and colliers' wages are now higher than ever known : coal 16s. to 19s. a ton at the Collieries.

1873. Miners' wages have continued very high : 57½ per cent. higher than in 1871.

1874. Very little rain for several months after Easter. Corn rapidly carried in fine weather : some cut by July 17 or 18 : nearly all carried by Sept. 1.

The winter of 1874-5 was the severest known for many years. The Rev. George Shirt, C.M.S. Missionary in India, preached at a special Farewell Service held on Tuesday Jan. 12. All Saints' Church, Clayton West, was consecrated on the Thursday in Easter week. The offertory for the year ending May 23, 1875, was £222 3s. 4¾d.

1877. The autumn and winter of last year and the spring of this have been remarkable for rain and dulness of weather. Hay crops were exceedingly good and well got : no corn cut till late in August.

The winter of 1877-8, after a wet season, was very mild—no skating—scarcely frost or snow. Miners' wages are now reduced below what they were before the rise of 1871 : work very scarce ; wages very low.

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1878-9. Winter very severe : from Nov. 9, when the first great snow-storm came, to nearly the end of February, scarcely anything but snow and frost : skating for months together on the Park "Cascades." Trade of every kind greatly depressed. The harvest of 1879 was very poor generally, 3-5ths of an average : the corn not so bad in this Parish as in many districts. Harvest very late : beans out till Christmas. Skating towards the end of Nov. and beginning of Dec., again just before Christmas. Terrific gales, in one of which the Tay Bridge (Scotland) was destroyed, Sunday Evening Dec. 28th.

1880. The harvest again was generally a poor one. Mrs. Stanhope arranged a course of Lessons in Cookery for women and for the School in the winter 1879-80, in connection with the Yorkshire School of Cookery. During Mrs. Stanhope's illness at Bournemouth in September, a Parochial Address of sympathy was prepared, but too late for her to receive it, in the following words : "To Mrs. Spencer-Stanhope, Cannon Hall : Dear Madam, Having "heard with much sorrow that you have been obliged to leave home "on account of your health, we are anxious to assure you of our "kindest and best wishes. It must, we know, be a great trial to "Mr. Stanhope and yourself to thus leave your happy home at "Cannon Hall and all the interests around it. The cheerful "happiness you have always shown in coming among us ; your kindly "sympathy with the sick and troubled ; your goodness to the poor, "and your constant interest in the welfare of the Parish will, we "assure you, be affectionately remembered, and will make your "absence more deeply and universally regretted by us. We, who "have signed our names below, or have desired them to be signed "for us, are only making known to you the anxious prayers and "wishes of the whole Parish, when we express our most earnest hope "that God may indeed comfort, strengthen, and bless you in your "sickness, as He alone is able, and that He may in His mercy grant "you (if it be His gracious will) to recover your bodily health. With "all kind sympathy with yourself, Mr. Stanhope, and all those dear "to you, believe us, dear Madam, your friends and neighbours" (signed by 239 of the female heads of houses of Cawthorne).

[The Church's Re-opening on Dec. 21st, 1880, has been described above, page 96.]

1881. Agriculture is still generally depressed through the continuance of bad seasons. The Rural Sanitary Authority have issued their Rules, &c., for the new Cemetery, of which the following is a digest: 1. All charges of every kind must be paid when the order is given; 2, Thirty-six hours' previous notice of any Burial must be given: if the Burial is to be on a Monday, notice is to be given not later than Friday, under a penalty of 5s. extra charge; 3, Burials are to be at 4 p.m. from the 1st of March to the 31 of Oct., and at 3.30 from Nov. 1 to the last of Feb.; 4, No Burial can be before 9 a.m. or after 4 p.m. without special permission; 5, The selection of burial-place is to be subject to the Parochial Committee's approval; 6, All designs for headstones must be submitted to the Committee; 7, The Register is to be kept by the Clerk, Mr. Samuel Barraclough being now appointed to that office. Fee for ordinary grave, 12s.; under 12 years, 10s.: bricked grave, £1 8s. Purchase of a grave space £2 2s.; but if selected by the Board, £1 1s. Placing a Headstone, 10s. 6d. Searching the Burial Register, 1s for one year; 3d. for each year after. For certified copy of entry 2s. 7d.

On the last day of 1881, Mr. John Montague Stanhope came of age. There was a Parochial Tea and Gathering on Jan. 5th in connection with it, at which Archdeacon Badnall was among those present. The Archdeacon preached on the following Sunday and again on March 26th: his former visit was in August, 1876.

A new Railway has been proposed this autumn which would have passed by Cawthorne a little to the West of Barnby Hall on its way from Barnsley to Halifax and the Midland main line. The Midland Railway's Bill for a line from Barnsley through Cawthorne to Kirkburton passed the House of Commons in 1865, but was thrown out by the Committee of the Upper House.

1882. The Cawthorne Branch of the Yorkshire Penny Bank, opened on Feb. 13, 1875, has 116 open accounts on Dec. 31, 1881, with £1431 19s. 7d. to their credit. The winter has been remarkably open and mild: no skating. The health of the Parish generally has

been unusually good. For the eleven months ending July 18, 1882, there have only been five burials of those belonging to the Parish. At the Government Inspection by the Rev. H. Sandford on Aug. 8 and 9, the Schools had 204 children on the Registers: 67 Boys, 63 Girls, 74 Infants; the average attendance for the year ending July 31st was 146.5. The Expenditure of the Schools has been £311 13s. 1d., the various Salaries of Teachers being £265 13s. 2d. The Income included £134 11s. 0d., the Grant for the previous year, £84 8s. 6d. Subscriptions, and £87 2s. 7d. School-pence. In the first year of all the Schools being under Inspection—1873—the Grant was £99 4s. The hay harvest of the Parish has been very abundant and generally well won: the corn promises very well and has been most of it carried in fine weather before the middle of September.

The Rainfall at Barnsley in 1881 (see page 65) is given by Dr. Sadler as 25.81 inches, with 181 days on which .01 inch or more fell; Dunford Reservoir, 53.81, 236 days; Holmbridge (Batley Waterworks) 61.50; Wakefield, 29.32, 189 days; Goole, 22.12, 164 days; Huddersfield, 33.15, 177 days; Manchester, Ardwick, 39.49, 187 days; Appleby (Lincs.) 26.86; Ambleside, 82.77, 205 days; Scafell Pike, 95.60; The Sty, 172.56. (*British Rainfall*, 1881: G. J. Symons, F.R.S.)

The following have been the preachers at the annual Harvest Thanksgiving Service: 1865, Rev. Dr. Gatty, Vicar of Ecclesfield; 1866, W. F. Wilberforce, Vicar of Roystone; 1867, W. C. Barwis, Curate of Hoyland-Swaine; 1868, A. D. Wilkins, Vicar of Dewsbury; 1869, Canon Hulbert, Vicar of Almondbury; 1870, J. Bandinel, Rector of Elmley; 1871, J. Sharp, Vicar of Horbury; 1872, C. Sangster, Vicar of Darton; 1873, T. R. W. Pearson, Vicar of Horsforth; 1874, E. W. Isaac, Vicar of Dewsbury; 1875, in Tivydale School and on a Sunday, C. T. Pratt, Vicar of Cawthorne; 1876, in School, W. S. Turnbull, Vicar of Penistone; 1877, in Nave, J. E. Cross, Vicar of Appleby, Lincs.; 1878, H. Sandwith, Rector of Thorpe Salvin; 1879, J. Ingham Brooke, Rector of Thornhill; 1880, C. T. Pratt; 1881, C. L. M. Hinde, Vicar of Flockton.

Since the description of the Church was written (Chapter VII), the mural decoration has been begun and is still in progress under the

special direction of Mr. G. F. Bodley, A.R.A., the work being executed as before by Mr. Parr and his assistant from Mr. Leach of Cambridge. The alabaster Reredos has had its rich sculpture relieved by more gold and colour, and a delicate cresting of carved alabaster is being made to give finish to the top. The stonework of the Chancel—the windows, arches, sedilia, &c.—has all been decorated in a rich mulberry red, sage-green, and gold, while the upper part of the walls below the red and gold cornice have a yellow decoration of conventional foliage on a lighter ground, and, as a hanging below, a darker green diaper upon a lighter shade of the same colour. The whole decoration of the Chancel is in that subdued peaceful pleasing harmony which gratifies without at all distracting. The outer walls of the North and South Aisles have for some distance from the floor a lighter blue ground with darker pattern, the upper part of the wall having a lighter ground with much the same decoration as the upper part of the Chancel walls. The wall over the Chancel arch to the Nave is also now being decorated. A carved oak screen, stained the same dark colour as the rest of the oak work, is being made, to fill the small arch leading from the North aisle into the North Chancel Aisle or Chapel.

No description of the Church, it may be remarked, could give any adequate idea of the beauty and harmony which pervades the whole of Mr. Bodley's work to the smallest details of decorative art and architecture.

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Corrections, &c. The correction may here be made of a statement on page 70 referring to the woodwork of the Church: the Roofs of the Chancel and two Chancel Aisles were the work of Mr. Wade, of Horsforth.

The date of Mr. Daniel Wilson's death on page 102 ought to be given as 1825.

An oversight has caused the learned Dr. Whitaker's name on page 4 to remain wrongly spelt.

Walter Spencer Stanhope, given on page 36 as Lieut. 4th Batt. West Yorks. Regt., has since been gazetted as Lieut. 19th Huzzars.

In the 6th line of page 85 the inscription which was on the former memorial window to Miss Louisa Stanhope is erroneously given as being on the new window to the West containing Moses and David.

Since the Act in 1812 "for the better Regulating and preserving of "Parish Registers," there have been three burials of persons above 90 years of age: Sarah Roberts, 91, in 1854; Joseph Fish, 96, in 1863; Elizabeth Healey, 96, in 1875.



PAROCHIAL EVENTS.

The number enclosed in brackets shows the page upon which the event is mentioned.

Domesday Book description of Cawthorne (3)	...	...	1086
Bosvile Chantry founded (140)	...	...	1445
Decree of Exchequer Court on Vicar's Pension (126)	...	...	1615
Decree of Duchy of Lancaster's Court on School (148)	...	...	1639
Staincross Volunteers called out (31)	...	...	1805
Canal made to Barnby Basin (63)	...	...	1823
Shepley Turnpike Trust Roads begun (67)	...	...	1825
Former Chancel and South Aisle built (88 and 117)...	...	...	1828
Spade Husbandry Allotments	...	...	1844
Turnpike Road about Cawthorne completed (67)	..	...	1845
Co-operative Society established	...	...	1846
Cawthorne Flower Show begun	...	...	1849
Railway to Barnby Furnace (63)	...	...	1854
Tivydale School built (156)	...	...	1858
Harvest Thanksgiving (on weekday) (156 and 172)	...	...	1858
Water brought to Maypole Hill from Margery Wood (65)	...	...	1865
Hoyland-Swaine made a Parish (168)	...	...	1869
Boys School built (155)	...	...	1872
Vicarage enlarged (136)	...	...	1873
Restoration of Church begun (96)	...	...	1875
Toll-bars abolished (66)	...	...	1875
Church Re-opened (96)	...	...	1880
Cemetery Consecrated (98)	...	..	1880
Quarry Well improved and Water to low end of Village	...	...	1881

L. W. DAVIS, PRINTER, MARKET HILL, BARNSLEY.

